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VOL. VIII NO. 208 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11430	
11th "	Kalyan*	8987	
16th "	Plassy*	7846	
23rd "	Mandala†		Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
25th "	Narkunda	15620	
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089	
9th "	Morea	10890	
15th "	Khiva*	8987	
23rd "	Karmala	8988	
30th "	Naldera	16350	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About	Steamer	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
15th "	Dumra	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2nd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th "	Taroba	East and South Africa.
20th "	Linga	Karachi direct 9 A.M.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-4-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	25th Aug.
†Rangoon Maru	Y. N kajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

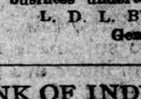
Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lemon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	15th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orure, Negper and Rampur
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCE LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
30-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,15,075/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	50,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITTAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhagan das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pranc[illegible] (Bhagandas).
KH[illegible]NADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADI[illegible] Esq., Managing Director.
[illegible] DEPOSITS —Interest allowed at [illegible] per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,0[illegible]
DEPOSITS:—Interest [illegible] per annum
[illegible] interest allowed [illegible] Rs. 500 and up[illegible] Rates [illegible]

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. [illegible] in the aggregate may be deposited with any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and [illegible] pay the to one or more of to the survivors. Interest is allowed at four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. [illegible],000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
[illegible]
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$22,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokkio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 3.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED, AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-0
Reserve Fund	15,69,826 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritzar	Jumbiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rates of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£700,000
Reserve Fund	£350,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,400

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Bills for collection received for Safe Custody and Dividends collected for clients.
E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,83,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19.5.20 ...	15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased & sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fangtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsuruga, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
No. 115, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Values in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAVANDAS SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR
HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC
Plain or Embroidered
SILKS,
SILK DRESSES
LADIES HATS
TRIMMINGS
KIMONOS
UMBRELLAS AND
SUNSHADES
CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCERS.
Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 479. Tel. ADD. Zen..

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NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN
Managing Agents.
—INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Com any pays you on me urity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NON-VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary.
LEITCHS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, remedy on mortability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary	*or*	The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar		D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta.		1 Chowringhee
		Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupee Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the sole security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the Register of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
BAR & Co. P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
21, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	..	Rs. 70,00,000
Annual income exceeds	..	..	Rs. 15,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
252, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented tricts.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Pavalbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarocpchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Premier Syndicate & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

KATOI
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes Rs. 1-2 per tola.
JAPAN INSECT [illegible]
Peterson Co., Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE RESISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES: BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex-officio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company) Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road; Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperity of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and economical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nominal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend, the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company. and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay, the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDASS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Gulf Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Dr RAHALKAR, Poibawadi, Parel. 4580

WANTED—An experienced CODE CLERK for an Export and Import Business. Libreal Salary to a really competent man. Apply Box No. 1032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4559

WANTED—A Gujrati knowing GRADUATE (with Physics and Chemistry) on Rs. 120-10-200. p.m. Apply to Box No. 1041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4882

WANTED.—A PARSI GENTLEMAN of respectable family experienced in Export Import Lines to work as First Assistant in a Firm in London. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 1033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4560

WANTED—Reliable GENTLEMEN to act as SUB-AGENTS for an Insurance Co. at Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Broach, etc. Apply to Box No. 1030. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4549

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS in every District Town for a quickest selling line on record. Every one a probable purchaser Liberal terms. Please apply for full particulars to K. SATRALKER, 85 Rasta Peth, City Poona. 4581

WANTED—MANAGING AGENTS for a good and Second class Colliery in Jharia field, Nowaghur side for five years. Advance required Rs. 100,000 Guaranteed despatch 3,000 tons per month. Apply to SARKAR BROTHERS, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 4556

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS for South India. Pay Rs. 50 to 100 per mensem. Must furnish 200 Rs. Cash security. See personally SINHA & CO., 90/100, Janjikar Street. 4515

WANTED—Two qualified WIRELESS OPERATORS for service at Somaliland protectorate on a salary of Rs. 120 for 3 months on probation then Rs. 150 in bind, Rs. 10. to Rs. 180 temporary war bonus of Rs. 48 per month if married and Rs. 23 p. m. if unmarried. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS: 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4535

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Burdwan Girls' High School Lahore. Starting salary Rs. 130 with future prospects and benefit of the Provident Fund. Apply with testimonials to GOPALCHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil High Court, Lahore. 4463

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK and TYPIST, neat handwriting, knowing Gujarati hard-working. Apply personally to GENERAL CLAIMS COMMISSION AGENCY, Jaita Baboo's Building, opposite Veljee Sunderji's House, Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay. 4462

WANTED—A HEAD MANAGER for an Export and Import Firm, efficient in General Management, well up in Export Import and Exchange. Previous experience absolutely necessary. Handsome terms to really qualified and experienced gentleman. Apply Box No. 1034 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4561

WANTED—LOCAL and TRAVELLING AGENTS in Bombay Presidency to secure orders, security necessary. Terms liberal. Those who are engaged but can spare time can be employed. Apply for terms to:—THE MANAGING AGENT, The Aligarh Art and Metal Works Co., Ltd., Santi Buildings, Aligarh City. 4564

WANTED—An INTERMEDIATE passed 2ND MASTER, must be well up in Mathematics and should possess a fair knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi. Applications from S. L. C.'s and Matriculates are also invited for some other vacancy. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to THE HEAD MASTER, M. M. Vidyalaya, BIKARNER. 4516

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

SITUATIONS WANTED

A MUSLIM B.A., (Alig.) knowing English Arabic, Mathematics, Science, Persian and Urdu wants two to three hours' TUITION and one hours CORRESPONDENCE. Apply Box No. 1015, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4474

ONE Hindu state pleader, having good knowledge of laws and Mofusil Court Works, is open for engagement as an assistant to a managing clerk in a solicitor's firm or in any well established mercantile firm. Preference to cotton and share broker. Please in write to Box No. 1039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4858

WANTED.

WANTED—One OIL ENGINE, 24 to 32 B.H.P. secondhand or new. Apply with full particulars to, ISWARAN & ARUNACHALAM, Coimbatore. 4579

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FORD TOURING CAR, bought three months ago, brand new, owner leaving Bombay, Car in first class condition, can be seen by appointment Apply Box No. 1036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4569

FOR SALE—Two MOTORS, one American Studbaker four cylinders, 7 seater self-starter, electric lights and other French made Charron four cylinders. 4 seaters, both in good order for price. Apply personally to MUSTAFA BIN ABDOOL LATIFF, Khetwadi Main Road, opposite. 12th Lane., 4470

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Secondhand, 3 Bowl CALENDER in working order. Can be seen at SASSOON and ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD., Victoria Road. Offers to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Forbes Street, Bombay. 4444

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claim or account against the estate of late Capatin P. Byramji, I.M.S., must submit such claims with vouchers before 21st September, 1920. After this date, no claim will be entertained.

PRESIDENT, Committee of Adjustment,
Indian Station Hospital, Quetta.
4547

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by S of Parliament).

NO

ON and from W ber, 1920, the trains on the North some of the Branch Lin gauge Section of this Comp be revised. tem- ssenger ine and the Broad- y's System will

Detailed timings may be ascertained from the Time Tables exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th August, 1920. 4392

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase and removal of tarwad bark (Cassia auriculata) from the forests, Government waste lands and Railway lands in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts for the period ending 30th June, 1930.

Tenders accompanied by Currency Notes for Rs. 1,000 or preferably by a receipted treasury chalan for that amount should be sent in registered envelopes to reach the undersigned before noon of 28th September 1920. Tenders received thereafter will be returned.

Conditions of contract are available for inspection in the undersigned's office at Belgaum and in the Divisional Forest Offices.

A. G. EDIE.
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C
Dharwar, 25th August, 1920. 4494

THE BHARAT SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE ON 16000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors' Meeting held on 21st July, 1920, and is payable on or before the 1st September 1920 and the Holders of the said shares are required within due date to make payments at the Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Dated 29th July 1920.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited statement of account up to 30th June 1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
FOR THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1920.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st September, 1920 to 14th September 1920 both days inclusive. 4408

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, NASIK,

THE next course of 18 months' training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 3rd January, 1921.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person before the 15th of October, 1920, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be not below 5ft. 5in. in height and they must have a chest measurement of not less than 33in. (deflated).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examination and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

4. Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in para 3, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

5. The Inspector General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the school.

6. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the school, will be found at pages 249-52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January, 1919.

L. ROBERTSON,
Inspector General of Police.
Poona, 24th August, 1920. 4482

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

COAL TRAFFIC.

THE MOVE of coal traffic from Cotton Depot to Stores Depot is POSTPONED until further notice.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
30th August, 1920. 4562

READY FOR SALE.

ABOUT 1,000 tons of Mysore asbestos will be delivered either in crude or crushed form. Sample available on application or at "Kingstone Hotel", Mysore. Offers may be sent to:—

THE MYSORE ASBESTOS SUPPLY CO.,
Curzonpark, Mysore.
4567

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

REQUIRED AT ONCE for temporary Employment.

STABLE BIGARRIS.
CART DRIVERS.
SCAVENGERS.

Pay Rs. 1-8-0 PER DAY.

Apply at health Department, Ward Stables:

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 28th August, 1920. 4576

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th August, 1920. 4554

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, 1920, at 5-15 p.m. to consider what action should be taken in regard to the question of mills working with two shifts and also the question of mills working overtime.

By order of the Committee,
C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August, 1920. 4575

NOTICE.

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST for the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, pay according to qualifications. The appointment is temporary.

Intending candidates should apply in person to the undersigned at No. 3 shed Alexandra Docks, with original testimonials, if any, in their possession.

The selected candidate will have to sign the necessary agreement form for temporary employees in the S. and T. Corps.

Ladies cannot be appointed.

J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
for Assistant Director of S. and T. (Emb.)
Bombay. 4548

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

SHARE CERTIFICATTS Nos. 189, 35, 40 and 111 standing in the name of Tricumdas Callianjee are LOST or MISPLACED. Any one having claim over these shares should inform, within one month from this date, to the above Company at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, otherwise Duplicates will be issued.

V. J. VARDE & CO.,
Agents.
4486

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, 1920, with testimonials.

Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHOTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.
4531

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1920.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs H H. Sawyer and Peroshaw B. E. Mody as Directors of the Company.
4.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1921, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st August 1920 both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By order,
DADABHOY HARRICHAND
Manager.
Bombay, 4th August, 1920. 4071

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY).

The Mysochrome Tanneries, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 50,00,000.
Divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.
ISSUED CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Issue of 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each; Rs. 5 being payable on Application, Rs. 5 on Allotment, and subsequent Calls of Rs. 10 at an interval of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS:

1. DR. SIR MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., Ex-Vice President, Council of India (Chairman) Panchgani.
2. HON. MR. ABDUL RASUL ALLIDINA VISRAM, M.B.E., (Member of Legislative Council, B.E.A. Waras of H. H. Sir Agakhan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Merchant, Mombasa,) 204, Samuel Street, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay.
3. MANEKCHAND RAMCHAND SHAH, Esq., (Partner Messrs. Balchand Oogarchand & Co., Cotton Merchants) Sholapur and Bombay.
4. MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH, Esq., (Merchant,) 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.
5. M. B. HUDLIKAR, Esq., M. Sc. (Leeds). Leather Merchant and Tanning Expert, 109, Great Western Hotel Building, Fort, Bombay.
6. Y. G. NARWEKAR, Esq., (Ex-Officio) Leather Merchant, 213, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY, and Branches at London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras and Rangoon.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT & CO., 373, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co., 1, Hummum Street, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. NARWEKAR HUDLIKAR & Co., 109, Great Western Hotel Building, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICES:
109, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company has been formed for the purpose of taking over the well-known business of Mysochrome Leather Works and for carrying on business of manufacturers of leather goods of all descriptions and preparation of leather of all qualities by improved processes. The objects are fully set out in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which is here with annexed and forms part of it.

It is estimated that the Company when its issued capital is fully subscribed will be able to make a profit of at least 30 per cent. In fact gross profits are estimated to work out at over 40 per cent. as will be seen from the following calculations.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.

There will be no difficulty in disposing of the complete output of the tannery which will be equipped to turn out about 50 lacs of square feet of Glace Kid and Chrome leathers per year. We may modestly hope to make two annas profit per square foot which will leave us 6,25,000 rupees net profit.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

It is estimated that the first class shoes of the Company will cost Rs. 6-12 and the wholsesale sale price of such goods may safely be taken at Rs. 9-12 thus leaving Rs. 3 per pair for the Manufacturing Department. Calculation of yearly profits are as follows:—

Cost of material and labour .. .. Rs.	9,72,000
By wholesale sale price .. .. „	14,04,000
Gross profit .. .. „	4,32,000
Less management and office expenses .. .. „	27,600
Advertising and travelling .. .. „	4,400
Leaving annual net profit .. .. „	4,00,000

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT.

It is also estimated that from the Equipment Department the net profits will be Rs. 1,75,000. Thus the total profit will be;

From Tannery .. .. Rs.	6,25,000
From Boots and Shoes .. .. Rs.	4,00,000
From Leather Goods .. .. Rs.	1,75,000
	Rs.	12,00,000

Deducting Rs. 4,00,000 for commission, Depreciation and Reserve Fund we can safely calculate 30 per cent. Dividend at least.

The Company has been promoted by Mr. Y. G. Narwekar and Mr. M. B. Hudlikar M.Sc. (Leeds). Mr. Narwekar is the Proprietor of the well-known going Concern of "Mysochrome" (Regt.)

1. Contract dated the 25th day of August 1920 with Mr. Y. G. Narwekar and Mr. M. B. Hudlikar appointing them Managing Agents of the Company for the period of Thirty years from the date of the Registration of the Company.

The only Directors interested in the promotion of the Company and the remuneration to be paid under the forgoing contracts are Messrs. Y. G. Narwekar and M. B. Hudlikar and the interests they get under the said Contracts is fully set out in such Contracts.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of incidental to the formation and floatation of the Company are estimated at Rs. 15,000 exclusive of Underwriting Commission and Brokerage hereinafter mentioned (if any) and these shall be borne and paid for by the Company.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

The qualification of a Director (other than ex-Officio) shall be holding in his own right at least fifty shares in the Company.

A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment and unless he shall do so he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and same shall be allotted to him accordingly.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

The minimum shares on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is "5,000" out of "50,000" shares, at present to be issued.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the contracts referred to above can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors at any time during business hours.

APPLICATION OF SHARES.

Application for shares should be made on the independent form and sent to the Company's Bankers or to the Managing Agents together with the amount payable on application. The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until 12 months after the allotment of the shares.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of the shares allotted be less than the number of the shares applied for, the surplus will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to the future payments on shares allotted will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1920.

M. ABBAS ALI BAIG.
ABDUL RASUL ALLIDINA VISRAM.
MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.

MANEKCHAND RAMCHAND SHAH.
M. B. HUDLIKAR.
Y. G. NARWEKAR.

THE MYSOCHROME TANNERIES, LIMITED.

(TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.)

No._____

To, THE DIRECTORS OF
THE MYSOCHROME TANNERIES, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers as per receipt attached the sum of Rs._____, being deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on_____Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company, I request you will allot me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the_____day of_____ 1920 and the Memorandum, and Articles of Association of the Company; and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Usual Signature .._____
Name in full_____
Address in full_____
Description_____
Dated this_____day of_____1920.

This form should be sent entire to any of the following Banks:—
The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay, Branches:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Rangoon.
NOTE:—Shares cannot be allotted otherwise than to individuals.

THE MYSOCHROME TANNERIES, LIMITED.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

(TO BE RETURNED TO THE APPLICANT.)

No._____

Received the_____day of_____1920, from_____ the sum of Rs._____, being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on_____Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company.

Rs._____

This Receipt should be preserved, to be exchanged for relative Share Certificate when ready.

For_____

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

EXPERT SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST required by Large European Firm. Salary Rs. 150 and upwards according to knowledge of English. Applicants must have an accurate speed of 120 words a minute None others need apply. Apply to Box No. 1031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4523

NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1920, of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY the 11th day of September, 1920 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinat thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

4519

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai CHAUBAI, widow of Rushid Manomed Gulam Husein Ismail, ISMAL VIREDINA and AHMED ABDULLA, the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Rushid Manomed, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inharitence, maintenance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land partly of perpetual Fazendari tenure and partly of the Quit and Ground rent tenure (the present Fazendars or the Fazendari portions thereof are the Trustees of the confraternity of S. Francis of Assisi, attached to the Cathedral of N. S. De. Esperanca Bombay) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (312-12) Three hundred and twelve decimal point twelve square yards or thereabouts whereof the portion which is of the Quit and ground rent tenure is registered in the books of the Collectors of land revenue under Old No. 2628, 2629, 2631, 2632, New No. A. 3/9642, Old survey No. 841 and New survey No. 2C/7384 and the whole of which said land is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward 1893 (1D) and Street No. 1 (D) and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Charni Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the Property of Dinshaw Cowasji Pandole on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji and Cowashaw Sorabji Powalla and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Makanji Contractor.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4550

NOTICE.

NOTICES IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL AZIZ SULEMAN ALMUTAR, of Bombay, Aram Mahomedan, Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage buildings and tenements standing thereon containig by admeasurement 81 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Nanabhai Lane, opposite Banaji Limji's Agiary in the Town and registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 51, New No. 433, Old Survey No. 1264, New Survey No. 9369 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1664, Street No. 9, and bounded, on or towards the East by the house of Kawasji Nusserwanji, Kanga, on or towards the West by the house of Bapuji Umrigar, on or towards the North by the said Nanabhai Lane and or towards the South by sweepers' passage.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1920.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4571

LEGAL NOTICES.S

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP firm of Messrs. MEGHJI JAGJIWAN, doing business as Commission Agent at Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, in which firm Mr. HARILAL MEGHJI JAGJIWAN, SHA VASSANJI MANECKCHAND and Mr. HANSRAJ NEMCHAND HARAKHCHAND were partners has been by consent of all the partners abovenamed closed since Shrawan Sud 11th Samvat Year 1976 (25th August, 1920). Mr. HARILAL MEGHJI JAGJIWAN has taken over sole charge of the whole business of the said firm and he will continue to do business in his own name as aforesaid. The public are informed that all dealings in respect of the said firm should be now had with the said Mr. Harilal Meghji Jagjiwan, Shah Vassanji Maneckchand and his sons as well as Shah Hansraj Nemchand Harakhachand have nothing to do with the said business and, if any person enters into any dealing with them in respect of the said business, he will do so entirely at his own risk. All the creditors and debtors of the said firm are hereby called upon to settle their accounts with our client within one month from date.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Mr. Harilal Meghji Jagjiwan.

Nanabhoy Lane, Fort Bombay.
Date 27/8/20. 4552

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TULSIDAS MAVJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim in any estate right, title interest, claim, or demand in to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell, Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grand Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 428 and assessed by the Gollector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 4555, Street No. 5 and containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the compound wall of the said Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the west by the public passage on or towards the north by the Koombhartukda cart and on or towards the south by the property of Hargovan Anandji Desai.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1920.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4563

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF SHRIMANT WAGHOJIRAO RAJE SHIRKE.

AVDHUTRAO WAGHOJIRAO RAJE SHIRKE a minor.

WITH reference to a Notice, dated the 23rd day of August 1920, appearing in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle" the "Induprakash" and "Sayaji Vijaya," over the signature of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors on and after the 25th instant, we are instructed by our client, Shrimati Shantabai Saheb Shirke, the mother and natural guardian of the abovenamed minor to inform the public that the statement contained in the said notice that no person other than the Sarsuba of Baroda has authority to make any alienation of the property of the minor, as he is a Ward of the Subha of Baroda, is true only so far as the property of the minor, situate in the jurdiction of the Baroda State is concerned. The undivided half interest of the minor in the Horuby Road and Kirol properties being situated in British India our client, the mother and natural guardian of the said minor is competent to alienate the same for necessity and she is willing to do so on terms and conditions which can be ascertained from the undersigned. Our client is in communication with the Sarsubha of Baroda on the subject of the said notice, which is misleading and incorrect, because the minor's property in British India is not under the control of the Subha of Baroda.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1920.

MANILAL & KHER.
Attorneys for Shrimati Shantabai Saheb widow of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke.

65—76, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay. 4574

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Prabate of the last Will and Testament of NARAYEN BALAJI, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, living on the income of the property ..... Deceased.

LAXMIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Late executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased.... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of Aug. in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd. W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 24th day of August, 1920. 4551

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of tillseed, bags of hirda, bags of orid, bags of flour, bags of bhusa, bags of rapeseeds, bags of toor, bags of turmeric, bags of salt, bundles of forms, bales of twine, bales of C. P. goods, bundles of iron bars, cases of tea, lot of iron scraps, bundles of hemp, empty wooden casks, case of brassware, zinc slates, loose firewood, tins of oil, empty cylinder, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bundles of twist, bags of sweeping grain and bundles of sweeping cotton, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES TUNXTON LAMPS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of M. K. Badar Esq.:—

14 cases each 210 pieces Tunxton Lamps, 230 volt, 50 candle power, swan base.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st August, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room as the following:—

By order of the concerned:—
2 cases black cotton coating.
1 case striped shirting.
6 cases cotton socks assorted colours and different sizes.
4 cases cotton L's, stockings.
535 dozen L's silk and cotton stockings assorted colours and different sizes.
Miscellaneous: Baby's cradles, perambulator child's iron cots Military tents Whelle and Wilson new sewing machines Billiard table, 1 English Piano etc.
1 S. H. Godrej and Boyce Safe, large size, about 800 tin boxes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st Aug., 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer incharge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJI, Government Auctioneer, will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on THURSDAY, 2nd September, 1920.

A large quantity of woolen and cotton Army clothing, blankets, greatcoats, shirts, towels, trousers, coats, pyjamas, mosquitos curtain, ammunation boots suthsamees, jerseys putties mittens warm socks, razais, and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 31st August, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND WEEK

in full swing. The Mighty and Popular Hero of the new univeral serial going through its

Second Instalment

is practically edolized just now at Bombay's Favourite Cinema Rendezvous

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Come and see him—study him—admire him-the Muscular, Manly saviour of the Innocent

"Elmo the Fearless"

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

An Extra 2-Reel Eddie Polo Drama in the Pergramme

FAVOURITE.
Because
FAITHFUL
The Star

SEALING WAX
Please ask your Stationer for it.
Sole Agents:
N. Lallubhai & Co.,
13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
ATTRACTIONS.

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"PANTHEA"
"PANTHEA"
with
NORMA TALMADGE
in the Leading role.

THE EMPRES
Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
A BLACKTON PRODUCTION
Supplied by
The House of Pathe:
"My Husband's Other Wife"

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p.m.
The Thrilling French Serial.
"The Four Shadows"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The six reel photoplay
"When Bearcat Went Dry."
The thrilling scenes of life in the wild country are pictured with absolutely fidelity. Illicit stills, fights, feuds and love romance are pictured in a most interesting manner.
A Delightful Entertainment
Prices Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 3 each).

Commencing
SATURDAY NEXT SEPTEMBER 4th at 9-30
EDGAR WARWICK
presents
The Warwick Comedy Coy.
In a Repertoire of London recent successes.
SATURDAY NEXT
The recent St. James' Theatre Success.
"Uncle Ned"
By
Douglas Murray.
NORMAN CANNON as "UNCLE NED."

MONDAY 5th September
Horrace Annesley Vachell's Brillant play
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
From the Savoy Theatre.

TUESDAY 7th September
That Uproarious Farce
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
By H. V. Esmond
From the Comeday Theatre.

WEDNESDAY 8th September
Hubert Henry Davies Latest Success
"CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."
From the Savoy Theatre.

THURSDAY 9th September
Oscar Wild's Satirical Masterpiece
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

FRIDAY 10th September
H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE."
From Wyndham's Theatre.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
LADIES STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85
Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENNS.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

will present their gorgeous

MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION

"Male and Female"

Commencing Friday 10th September to 17th September
(both days inclusive)

IF our lives could begin again! If tomorrow we could wake, as male and female only, in a world where wealth, laws, conventions, morals, classes meant nothing! Who then would rule, who serve, who love?

See the answer in this great picture! A vital story of blue blood and red, with an all-star cast and scenes of alluring beauty.

A Picture that will Startle You!!

SHIPWRECK, terror, despair, and thrills of heroic rescue.
INTIMATE pictures of below-stairs life in wealthy British households.
PICTURES, of love and strife in a primitive land where convention and classes are forgot.
GORGEOUS spectacles in the palace of a king of ancient Babylon.
BEVIES of beautiful women; pomp of power; excesses of a profligate court.
IDYLLIC scenes of a happy home on a little farm in America.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NFW CHURNEY ROAD)

A SUBMARINE PHOTOPLAY OF RARE GRANDEUR!

"GIRL OF THE SEA"

The Story of a Bewitching Sea Nymph who loved a Man!!

A LIVING PICTURE THAT STAGGERS IMAGINATION!
Commencing Saturday 4th September

A grand and unique Film taken on the bed of the deep deep Ocean. Genuine Photography of the desperate life and death tussle with a monster Devil Fish.

You'll follow HER every action with breathless suspense!
You'll admire HER Courage and Daring!
You'll love HER for HER beauty and grace.
Here's a stupendous, pulsating Drama of the DEEP!
Here's the most nerve-ripping battle ever staged with a real Octopus.

A Picture that dazzles fancy, bewilders your senses.
Keep wide awake!
It is something sublimely Great.

THE GIRL OF THE SEA

Sandhurst Road GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road

PLEASE NOTE—The Palatial Globe Cinema will be ready for our Patrons on Saturday next 4th September, after raving been completely overhauled, renovated, repainted enlarged and improved.

OUR GALA OPENING NIGHT
4th SEPTEMBER!!

In commemoration of the auspicious occasion of this splendid Picture Mahal having come under their management and sole control

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

have decided to invite *ALL BOMBAY* to the First and Opening Show on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) without charging anything for admission.

You are welcome to come and enjoy the Complimentary show—but please take note—

FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED!

Four shows on Saturday: 5-30; 7-30; 9; and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m., MATINEE SUN, & WED. at 5-30 p.m.

H. B. Waring Company,

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.

The Thrilling Detective Story by Sherlock Holmes.

"The Speckled Band."

"Charles Quartermaine as "Sherlock Holmes"

Plans at ROSE and Company, upto 6 p.m, After 7 p.m. plan for TO-NIGHTS ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m. sharp.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

Ruth Roland

in

"THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

A Serial crammed with high heart interest, Romantic adventure and enthralling speed.

SEE THE SECRET OF THE

13 Mysterious Keys.

PATHE GAZETTE — PATHE REVIEW

Time 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the pleasure to intimate to their Patrons that they shall release their great Western Super-Serial

"Lightening Bryce"

at the newly renovated luxurious Picture Palace, the

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

The serial will Commence on Saturday 11th September 1920.

The World's two greatest Stars ANN LITTLE and JACK HOXIE—together with a galary of eminent Screen celebrities outdo themselves in making this the Greatest of all Mystery Serials.

"Lightening Bryce"

In 15 Soul-stirring Episodes.

JACK HOXIE

is the World's Heavyweight Champion.

Keep yourself ready for the great coming event.

FOR YOU.

Who are a Lover of Art and Literature!

YET ANOTHER STARTLER!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers

will present the Screen Version of

WILKIE COLLIN'S

internationally famous Novel

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE"

A sparkling Gem in the world of Fiction. The screnely sweet and sensational Photo-dram.

"TWIN PAWNS"

(6 Reels—6.000 feet)

will be offered to the Patrons of the

West-end Cinema

(New Churney Road)

COMMENCING SATURDAY 4th SEPT.

MAKE IT A POINT

With Your Self to see

SAI RANDHRI

The brilliant MAHARASTRA production in Five Parts.

during this Week

at

THE MAJESTIC

Do not miss the rare opportunity to see

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(SPECIAL SESSION)

1918.

SEE the late lamented

LOKMANYA TILAK

in the Procession

NEXT WEEK

Another Crilliant Indian Masterpiece

SHREE KRISHNA SUDAMA.

Four Performences Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

THE LAST AND CONCLUDING INSTALMENT

of the tremendously appealing Photo-Romance

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

Is leaving behind it in Bombay a sweet and abiding Memory that few Serials have ever been able to achieve.

The Last Six Chapters of this wonderfully melodius story of Heroism and Knavery, Chivalry and Brigandinage, Mirth and Sorrow are full of spine-tinging Adventure, Soul-elevating Romnince and Blood-curdling Perfidy.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S, T.)

CULTURED TAILORS FOR CUSTOMERS OF CULTURED TASTE.

Aranjo Fernandes & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Economic & Financial Review.

IMPERIAL BANK.

BY "RAJSTODAS."

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has rendered a good service by sending a telegram regarding the Imperial Bank Bill now before the Imperial Council. This Bill was brought before the Imperial Council at its Delhi Sessions, but on the suggestion of non-official members like the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Watcha and the Hon. Mr. Patel, it was postponed for a period of about six months to be brought forward again at the Simla session. Under this Resolution it has now been brought forward and is being considered by a Select Committee to which. Mr. Banerji and Mr. R. D. Tata, are added. She is not now concerned with the question as to whether such a central Bank is required for the whole of India, for this had been decided practically by the unanimous opinion of the country. Up to this time, so far as one remembers, no voice has been raised against the establishment of such a central bank, though numerous suggestions have been made regarding its activities and its lines of work. The Chamber has suggested an important modification in the constitution of the Central Board and the Local Boards with a view to secure adequate representation of Indians. It is a well-known fact how all the Presidency Banks up to Bombay Presidency Bank had no Indian elerecently with the single exception of the ment on their directorates despite the strenuous and persistent protests of the Indian commercial community. The reply to all these protests and representations was that the privilege of selecting directors belonged to shareholders and that if they wanted to have Indian directors nothing could prevent them from electing suitable Indians. Two important factors were overlooked, however, in putting forward such a contention. One was that the share register of the Presidency Banks unlike the registers of ordinary joint stock banks were a closed and sealed book to shareholders. This placed an insuperable obstacle in the way of people who wanted to canvass votes for electing a suitable Indian to be a director of a presidency bank. Not only that but it made the way easy for the European executive of these banks in having only their nominees on the Board of Directors. The other factor overlooked was that Presidency Banks though run by the capital of shareholders were pseudo public concerns inasmuch as the Government was placing with them a large amount of its funds with interest. The Government could have, if they wanted to do it, imposed on these presidency banks the condition that the use of these public funds would not be made available to them without interest if they did not have an Indian element on their Boards. When the scheme for a central bank was promulgated Mr. S. R. Bomanji focussed the attention of the public on the constitution of the central board and agitated for the due representation of Indians on it. The concession got from the Government was that two non-officials were to be nominated by the Government every year. It was also provided that the President and vice President of every Local Board should be Directors or Governors as they are called of the Central Board. With regard to the first provision the nomination of the non-officials does not mean that these non-officials shall always be Indians for the Bill does not lay it down in so many words. With regard to the second provision it will only mean that out of all the presidents and vice-presidents of three local boards there may be one or two Indians at the most. The total number of Directors on the Central Board would be under the Bill 14 and out of these we may expect to have at the most two or three Indians, a number which will surely not be considered to be representative of the vast interests of the Indian community. The Indian Chamber, however, suggests that it should be provided by a Statute that two officials to be nominated by the Government of India should be in all cases Indians and that there should be at least one Indian in the Presidents and vice-Presidents of all Local Boards. This will secure the presence of at least 5 Indians on the Central Board and also at the same time secure either the presidentship or the vice presidentship to an Indian in every Local Board. This modification is urgently required in the interests of the Indian community and we hope that the Government of India will accept it.

Change in Standard of Ratio.

Another telegram has been sent by the Indian merchants chamber to the Government of India and this is with reference to the change in the standard of ratio proposed to be effected by Amending Bills to the Indian Coinage Act and the Paper Currency Act. These Amending Bills have not been published and most likely the Government think of pushing through all the stages at the forthcoming session. The change is a vital and revolutionary one as we have time after time emphasised, and surely such a change affecting the currency of the country and the future of Indian trade and industry should not be effected without the commercial community getting an opportunity to have its say on that. The Chamber therefore suggests postponement for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the public to discuss these two Bills. Such a postponement will also have the salutary effect to bring the Bills before the new Reformed Legislative Assembly and this as we pointed out last time will be in the fitness of things for surely the new Reformed Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils should start with their new work without any loading and undue burdens.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 :- From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 :- From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 257 for Fine Oomra Sept., toached Rs. 256, improved to Rs. 258½, declined two rupees and closed at Rs. 258½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 258 and closed at Rs. 257½.

For ready cotton the demand is moderate and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	261
Fine Oomras	September	258
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	417

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	243	218	193	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	—	243	218	193	"
M.G. Oomra No. 8	327	272	232	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	338	346	334	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	364	329	294	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	473	453	437	"
" Southern No. 5	—	—	—	—	
M.G. P. Americans	—	—	—	—	
Saw G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., on the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Aug. 1920.

Cotton	5,097 bales.
Wheat	7,288 Cwts.
Linseed	2,191 "
Rape, etc.	679 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	42 "
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	734 "
Rice	28,756 "
Myrabolams	Nil "
Cottonseed	9,236 "
Mowrasseed	1,573 "
Grain	6,971 "
Jowar	2,166 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	2,628 "
Bajree	1,752 "
Coal	6,307 "

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 30th Aug. 1920.

American Raw Bullings Liverpool:

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
19.53 19.03
May—June—July—August.
19.51
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
20.47

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.			27.15
Mar.			26.65
Oct.			29.70
Dec.			27.80

Waldas in Marwadi-Bazar growth—July.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close:

Bengal Open			258
Do. Close			—
Oomra Open			198
Do. Close			—

Our opinion. No enquiry in ready and pieces lots.

The forward market has some what improved on carrying by the jobbers. There is no any interesting in the market.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 30th 1920. 6 p. m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	5 6 0	5 6 0
" Cawnpore 70-80	5 3 0	5 3 0
" Nanchi Bangle	5 5 0	5 2 0
Superseed, Brown Kolsi	12 4 0	12 13 0
" Cawapore	12 6 0	12 12 0
" Yellow Cawapore	12 14 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	17 2 0
" Thin	16 0 0	16 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	9 2 0	9 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	8 8 0	8 6 0
" Gajar 50-5	7 9 0	7 8 0
" Black	8 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	8 3 0	8 12 0
Mowrasseed	7 12 0	8 0 0
Barley	4 2 0	— — —
Castorseed	5 0 0	5 0 0
Cottonseeds	6 4 0	6 8 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	5 12 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	5 1 0
Linseed May	11 0 0
Linseed Sept.	11 7 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 28th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	2/4	
Do.	1	
Do.	1½	
Do.	1¾	
Do.	1½	
Do.	1¾	
Japanese Copper Bars	—	
Panchoka Joint	—	
Copper English Bars	—	
Brass Bars	—	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 30th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 3/4
Bank Demand	1/10 7/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	441
American Dollars	205
Hongkong	335
Shanghai	340½
Japan	153
Siegap	125½

Market Quiet.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS RATES

August, 30th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 6
Gaspari	No. 16½	1 0 0
Curmichal	No 16½	1 2 6
Saporji	No 40	2 12 9
Jamsa	No 40/1	2 7 6
Do	No 45/2	2 7 6
Do.	No 2/40	2 7 6

Market is steady

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August 30th 1920

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	2/4	
Do.	1	
Do.	1½	
Do.	1½	
Do.	1½	
Do.	1½	
Do.	1	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 30.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 23/3.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 107/12.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/10 3/8.
D D on London, 1/10 7/16.
3 Mst D/a, 1/11 1/4.
D D on Paris, Francs 455.
3 Mst D/a, Francs 515.
T T on Japan, Rs. 148.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 138.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.57.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 51.10.
London Silver Spot D, 60 5/8.
London Silver Forward D, 60 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loans, 81.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 77.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 58/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

There were violent fluctuations in the market and it was quite steady at the close.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2300, Bombay Cotton 1245, Bombay Dyeing 3565, Bradbury 850, Century 1180, Central India 5390, Crescent 700, Currimbhoy 1310, David 1815, Edward Sassoon 705, Fazulbhoy 1815, Finlay 1350, Indian Bleaching 235, Indore-Malwa 602½, Jamshed Manufacturing 370, Kastoorchand 2200, Kohinoor 3775, Laxmi Cotton 5350, Mathuradas 1225, New Great 955 xd, New City 960, Pearls 1222½, Phoenix 1070, Shapurji 425, Simplex 902½, Standard 3200, Swan 1350, Swadeshi 5400, Tata Mill 2375, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Dholka 104, Ahmedabad Prantij 555, Amritsar Patti 94, Central Provinces Railway 91, Guzerat Railway 73 xd, Hoshiarpur 67, Sialkote 70 xd, Sindh Light Railway 125 xd, Upper Sindh 82 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 670, Alcock 830, Bombay-Burma 735, Bombay Tramway 880, Bombay Steam 465, Bundi Cement 44, New India Insurance 9 pr, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Iron ordinary 155, Tata Iron deferred 870, Tata Oil 302½, Scindia Steam 27½.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in
	Aug.				
Sat.	4	2 46	26 11	8 31	18 11
Sun.	Sept. 5	2 48a	26 6	9 5a	16 6
		3 38	25 4	9 22	19 11
Tues.	7	0 32	27 9	9 45a	17 0
		0 52a	28 0	9 57a	15 11
Wed.	8	1 18	27 9	10 21a	15 11
		1 36a	27 6	10 41a	16 0
Thur.	9	2 2	27 2	11 1a	16 1
		2 38	27 2	11 21a	16 3
Fri	10	2 50	27 1	11 41a	16 5
		3 40a	26 8	11 58a	16 8
Sat.	11	3 18	27 0	0 1a	16 8
		4 4a	26 8	0 25a	17 4

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 29th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.782 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.6 Degs.
Wet bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	75.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.864 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	7.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5 "
minimum do.	75.6 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of Wind	154 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.98 Inches.
Total fall during month	4.39 "
Do. do. Year	36.47 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0.62 "

The President of the Surat Teachers Association has wired to the Government of Bombay: "Respectfully request new scheme of vernacular teachers, Bombay Presidency, comparing with scheme passed of clerical and postal staff if less great dissatisfaction will prevail being very dear."

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are generally clear and the air is generally light for the season as usual. Both day and night temperatures are above the average, the excess in the former being considerable at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.85in. of rain. The sky is overcast at Agra and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average except at Allahabad; night temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.20in. of rain. The sky is overcast at Karachi and is clear at Jacobabad; it is moderately clouded over Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in north Rajputana, but is in defect in the south.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Gujarat and Central India West; Deesa reports 0.69 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West and the north of Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.12in. of rain and Khandwa 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 0.23in., Mormugao 0.36in. and Karwar 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Poona and Belgaum where the sky is overcast. Day temperature is above normal in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast from Calicut to Rangoon and in Central India West and north Gujarat, and local in north Hyderabad, the west of the Central Provinces and of the United Provinces. Day temperature is high in the Punjab and the United Provinces and also in Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable on the west coast and an extension in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces. A decrease is likely in north Gujarat and Central India West.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th August, 1920.

The depression has disappeared and the monsoon has been weak except in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, Bengal, Gujarat, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Bihar, the north-west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bassein two inches; Akyab six; Yamethin, Monywa, Lashio one; Mandalay, Maymyo three; Cox's Bazar five; Chittagong three; Jalpaiguri one; Bareilly a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 30th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in last 24 hours.	Minimum in last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total since 1st June.	Departure since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF					
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (7th)	93.2	86.0	0.53	—	— 0.61
Jask	88.0	84.0	0.83	0	— 0.03
Muskat	83.1	78.0	0.54	0	— 0.17
Do. ( )	—	—	—	0	—
PUNJAB—					
Multan	102.6	80.6	0.62	— 2.30	— 2.13
Lyallpur	101.0	78.0	0.55	— 2.15	— 3.03
Lahore	104.0	78.2	0.74	— 7.06	— 4.93
Sialkot	105.6	81.4	0.63	— 4.65	— 4.50
Amritsar	103.1	81.8	0.69	— 10.99	— 7.33
Delhi	94.2	81.0	0.18	20.79	+ 8.25
UNITED PROVINCES.					
Agra	93.0	81.2	0.62	17.48	— 1.69
Mainpuri	98.2	80.4	0.85	17.92	+ 0.43
Jhansi	91.8	77.0	0.10	16.79	+ 0.03
Cawnpore	93.4	80.2	0.02	20.82	— 2.20
Allahabad	92.2	77.8	0.41	20.82	+ 2.04
SIND & RAJPUTANA.					
Jacobabad	105.1	77.8	0.00	1.46	— 3.69
Karachi	87.1	78.1	0.20	6.98	— 3.61
Ajmer	95.4	74.0	0.48	20.11	+ 5.23
Jaipur	99.0	76.0	0.02	25.18	+ 9.11
Kotah	90.0	74.8	0.28	20.64	+ 1.28
Mount Abu	77.0	61.8	0.22	31.87	— 14.39
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	92.6	76.4	0.23	— 10.46	— 1.66
Dwarka	87.4	79.2	0.80	— 9.05	— 3.66
Veraval	91.4	79.2	0.80	— 17.05	— 2.95
Rajkot	87.6	76.4	0.80	— 9.66	— 3.66
Bhavnagar Para	84.4	76.0	0.20	10.66	— 2.34
Surat	79.2	75.1	0.32	25.25	— 7.49
Ahmedabad	88.2	74.6	0.00	16.84	— 5.26
Deesa	97.2	77.1	0.28	14.36	— 3.69
Neemach	89.1	71.8	0.24	21.38	+ 5.22
Indore	92.1	66.1	0.30	20.42	+ 7.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Jubbulpore	83.8	71.3	0.12	27.60	— 12.41
Sangor	84.8	70.4	0.04	30.04	— 1.96
Hoshangabad	94.2	67.4	0.02	24.16	+ 10.18
Khandwa	92.6	67.2	0.72	21.06	+ 1.60
Akola	95.6	68.8	0.12	5.25	— 12.75
Amraoti	94.2	71.4	0.44	11.44	— 10.26
Nagpur	93.2	71.6	0.06	22.31	— 12.21
Chanda	94.2	71.6	0.22	24.38	— 11.62
Raipur	92.2	71.6	0.28	20.24	— 5.96
KONKAN—					
Bombay	83.2	77.2	0.31	35.07	— 20.89
Ratnagiri	83.1	73.9	0.23	40.79	— 31.69
Marmugao	84.4	75.4	0.12	63.04	— 11.79
Karwar	83.7	75.1	0.30	69.53	— 27.66
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	77.6	71.0	0.06	4.01	— 7.99
Ahmednagar	87.9	66.0	0.00	3.14	— 7.86
Poona	84.0	68.7	0.00	12.13	— 5.76
Sholapur	90.8	68.8	0.12	3.14	— 6.76
Bijapur	87.4	67.1	0.00	6.49	— 4.51
Belgaum	76.7	66.5	0.18	28.01	— 6.99
Aurangabad	92.6	67.1	0.00	5.07	— 12.13
Nizamabad (Indr)	90.1	70.7	0.02	19.64	— 3.56
Hyderabad	91.5	72.1	0.00	12.64	— 4.56
MALABAR & CEYLON.					
Mangalore	85.3	75.8	0.32	92.18	+ 8.26
Calicut	84.8	74.9	0.07	100.60	+ 20.38
Cochin	84.1	76.5	0.02	79.80	+ 13.70
Colombo	84.2	75.8	0.06	20.66	+ 4.64
MAIDAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & NILGIRIS—					
Masulipata	94.1	80.0	0.71	— 10.65	— 5.49
Bellary	92.8	72.7	0.57	— 4.81	— 3.91
Cuddapah	96.4	76.3	0.23	— 5.93	— 3.97
Madras	94.3	80.0	0.58	— 4.89	— 3.31
Bangalore	84.2	64.8	0.11	0.94	— 3.56
Coimbatore	90.8	70.8	0.28	— 3.28	— 3.72
Trichinopoly	100.1	76.5	0.01	— 1.54	— 3.46
Negapatam	96.7	78.4	0.74	— 8.67	— 3.33

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CHARITABLE OR PRIVATE PROPERTY?

MULLAJI SAHEB AS DEFENDANT.

The Advocate-General of Bombay ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Usufally Ibrahimji and others ... Defendants.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was a suit filed by the Advocate-General of Bombay against the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Borah community and Usufally Ibrahimji Mahomedbhai and Co., managers and trustees of the Chandabhai Currimbhai Mosque, situate in the Fort, for a declaration that the said Chandabhai Mosque was a religious and charitable trust and did not form part of the property of the Mullaji Saheb. The plaintiff further prayed that the managers of the said mosque should be ordered to give accounts of the income arising out of, and expenditure relating to, the said mosque.

The hearing of this suit commenced on Monday at 12-20 p.m., but long before that the Court as well as the verandah outside the Court room was packed with Borah gentlemen so much so that there was hardly room left for any one to pass. This suit has, it seems, excited a good deal of interest among the Borahs as the majority of the community does not like that the Mullaji Saheb, their head priest, should be dragged into Court.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. Coltmand, Mr. Desai and Mr. Talyarkhan, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala with Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Jinnah appeared for defendants 1 and 2; Mr. Binning with Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. A. A. Mirza, appeared for defendant 3; the Mullaji Saheb.

ISSUES FOR DEFENDANTS.

After the pleadings were read by Mr. Coltman, Mr. Taraporevala for the defendants 1 and 2 handed over to his Lordship a typed copy of issues raised for the defendants. The issues numbered thirty.

The Advocate-General said that he had not gone through the issues so he would not comment on them then, but he would first open the case and then comment on the issues.

In his opening the Advocate-General submitted that the pleadings were unnecessarily lengthy, but the broad questions were really two, viz., (1) was Chandabhai's tomb, a charitable property or private property of the Mullaji Saheb? This was the main question in the suit. (2) The second question was as regards the mosque and it was whether (a) the Mullaji Saheb could close it at his pleasure and (b) whether the Mullaji Saheb and the first and second defendants as trustees were liable to account for the income arising out of and expenditure relating to the mosque.

In order to determine these questions, certain matters were to be considered (1) who were the Dawoodi Borahs? (2) Who and what was the Mullaji Saheb and what was his position in the community? (3) Who and what the said Chandabhai was and whether he was regarded as a saint? (4) What was the history of the Gullah and how the moneys were spent? (5) What was the Mullaji Saheb's connection with the Gullah.

Proceeding further the Advocate-General stated that a Shia Missionary came from Arabia a thousand years ago and converted a number of people on this side. As time went on various sections developed. The principal section was the Dawoodi section which professed the Shia faith. They were mainly traders, extremely shrewd people and prospered considerably and were extremely religious. Mullaji Saheb was their head priest. He was regarded with considerable veneration. He collected the religious taxes. He did not claim to be an "Imam" as the head of the other community, viz., the Aga Khan, claimed. As his title showed he was a "Dai" or missionary. Chandabhai was a merchant, buried in the immediate vicinity of the mosque and there would be no question that he was regarded as a saint. Miraculous powers were attributed to him. Whether he was a saint or not, there had been long dealings and the Oras feast was being attended by a number of Borahs and presided over by the Mullaji Saheb. Certain expenses of the mosque had likewise been met out of the Gullah money. Lastly as regards the rights of superintendence of the Mullaji Saheb, managers were appointed at his instance, but these rights were of an undefined character. The income extended to Rs. 30,000 a year and the surplus funds had been invested in four immoveable properties. A contribution of Rs. 1,30,000 was invested in Badri Mahal. Chandabhai's Gullahs contributed Rs. 1,40,000 to these properties. The Advocate-General said that he would show the history of the Gullahs by reference to the accounts and he would also show how moneys had been dealt with. The real question was whether this was a charitable property or private property of the Mullaji Saheb. If he showed that this was 'prima facie' charitable property whether on the ground that Chandabhai was a saint or on the ground of dedication by user, then if the defendants' reply was that the Mullaji Saheb owing to his position could do what he liked, the onus of showing that would be on the defendants and he would reserve giving evidence till the defendants discharged their onus.

PIR OR A SAINT?

As to the question whether Chandabhai was a Pir or a saint, why did the Borahs give his tomb offerings? Why was an Oras held, 9,000 men assembled and Mullaji Saheb presided over the feast? The Advocate-General then referred to an old matter in which an order was obtained from the Court, appointing certain persons trustees to hand over to such persons as the Mullaji Saheb and Jamat might appoint. In this the property was referred to as charitable property.

He would then show that moneys given at the mosque were spent in charity. If money was given to God and spent in charity, he could not understand why it was not charity. In the Aga Khan Case, reported in 12 Bom. H. C. R., p. 330, gifts were made to Aga Khan and no analogy was to be drawn in this case from that case. Aga Khan claimed to be the descendant of "Imam"; while the Mullaji Saheb did not. Now in this case gifts were made to God in the name of Chandabhai whose miraculous powers were believed in by the Borahs. The defendants' contention was that Chandabhai's Gullah was the property of the Mullaji Saheb. The mosque was known after his name. The defendants denied that Chandabhai was the founder of the mosque. There were no title deeds. In Dickinson's survey the property was described as "Musjid charitable property; occupation Mullaji."

DEAD AND LIVING SAINTS.

The Advocate-General then read a portion relating to the Dawoodi Borahs in vol. 9, part 2 of the Bombay Gazetteer of 1899, page 24. Among Mahomedans unlike the Protestants there were dead and living saints. The only question to consider was how Chandabhai was regarded by the people who professed the same tenets as he. Counsel then referred to the history of the Gullah. The earliest reference to it was in Dickinson's survey in 1813 or 1814. Chandabhai died a hundred years ago. He was a merchant. There was nothing to show that the mosque was there first or Chandabhai's tomb first. The mosque came to be known as Chandabhai Currimbhai Mosque and was described as mosque property in Advocate-General Chandabhai Currimbhai's petition and was referred to various items of expenditure of several years dating from Samvat year 1927 (1870 A.D.) to show that Chandabhai was regarded as a saint.

The Mullaji Saheb's contention in the written statement was that this was his private property, that the tomb never formed part of the mosque, and that he had a right to close the mosque at his pleasure. The first and second defendants said that being the Mullaji Saheb's private property, they were not liable to give accounts to the community.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 31ST OF AUGUST, 1920.

BFFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICL AND THE HON. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

1266-19—Ard H D and Co, Damji Devsey and Co v Meghji Parmanand a firm, Mulla and M.
3041-19—Dastur and Co, Popatlal Mulchand and Co a firm v Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
556-19—Bhai K and G, Bai Champa v Dawoodmahomed and Co a firm v Raghavaya N and Co.
1131-17—Dastur and Co. Jethabhai Hirji v Jethabhai Nursey and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, Purnanand and Cl, Captain and V.
651-19—Amin and D, Damji Virji a firm v Ranchhordas Purshotam and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.
1725-18—N C Dalal, Mohanlal Manilal a firm v Ratilal Purshotam Patel, Daphtary F and D.
3550-19—N C Dalal, Keshavlal Bechardas a firm v Ratilal Purshotam Patel, Daphtary F and D.
1526-19—Ragh N and Co, Motichand Gomraj a firm v Chanduri Keshavlal a firm.
1158-16—Pandia and Co (for a pauper) Vishnu Bala Shinde v Framji Jivandas a firm, Kanga and S.
1271-19—Shroff and V, Lakhamsey Jetha v Hansraj Cooverji, Ard H D and Co.
975-19—Khandwalla and Co, Nanalal Madhavlal Patil v Hurkisondas Karsondas and Co a firm, Amin and D.
S C Ct 441/6367-19—Ragh N and Co, Anoopchand Gulabchand and ors v Lakhmidas Parbhudas, Moti and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Mer K and Co. Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON, MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1320-18—Jehangir and S, Dawoodbhai Nurbhai Tinmaker v M Myers and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1732-19—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W and Co Part heard 21-8-20.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 471/6701-19—Ard H D and Co, Liladhar Damodar v Talakchand and anr, Sham M and H, Part heard 24-8-20.
849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dikshit v Kersondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In person, Ard H D and Co.
2032-19—Mans H M and Co, Purshotam Kanji a firm v Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm, Sham M and H.
1316-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Bogaria v Tricumdas Kallianji, Hiralal Th and Co.
257-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Abu Bakar v N C Trivedi and Co a firm, Dubash and Co.
1278-19—Jehangir M and S, Dhaibai v Muryban Dhanjisha Avari, Jeh G and B

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1508-20—Mulla and M, Jamshedji R Pandya v J A Grant and Co a firm and anr, N C Dalal Part heard 24-8-20.

LONG CAUSES.

3507-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Dwarkadas Purshotam v Kotiah Ellaya Balrajayya a firm, Ragh N and Co.
1384-20—Mulla and M, Nowroji Cawasji Ayrton and anr v Pirosha Pallonji Arsiwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR HEARING ON COUNTER CLAIM

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaikh Hussein, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES

692-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorathi and anr v Haji Moosa Haji Ibrahim Vahidina, Cap and V.
1833-19—Jamsedji R and D, Shajagjiwan Anandji v Sha Narotam Motichand, Motichand and D.
3357-19—Moti and D, B N Lang v Janoo Hassam a firm, Edg G W and Co.
1638-19—M B Chothia, Shavakshaw Jamshedji Daruwalla v Maneckshaw Pestonji Nanavati, Matu J and M.
1361-19—Mulji and Th, Mahasukhram Purshotam Jani v Pirojbai widow and anr, Matu J and M.
1292-19—Shroff and V, Lakhmia Zalla and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Ard H D and Co.
1250-19—M V Gokhale, Sonabai alias Ruiher v Bhaichand Maganlal Mehta, Moti and D.
1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Putlabai v Vasudev Narayen Zaoba, Little and Co. G W and Co.
1265-19—Capt and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.
S C Ct 1202/2518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vullabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.
419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.
1498-19—Craigie B and C, Vadilal Chaganlal Shah v Mahomed Ebrahim Gulmahomed and ors, Madh K and Ch. Amer and M.
1957-19—Bhai K and G, Babubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr N C Dalal.
598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.
625-19—Sole B and Co, Hoi Mamlal v Doji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY

OPENS AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE ON SATURDAY.

The management of the Opera House are to be complimented upon their enterprise, in securing Mr. Edgar Warwick's new London company as their next attraction. News is to hand that the Warwick comedy company have met with great success in Colombo where they opened their Eastern tour. Mr. Edgar Warwick (who by the way must not be confused with Mr. Warwick Major) who can always be relied on to bring the best possible, has this time brought a particularly fine company of well-known London artists, none of whom have ever performed in the East before and supplemented this combination with a splendid repertoire of delightful comedies beautifully staged and mounted.

There are many interesting folk among the members of the Warwick Comedy Company, not the least of whom is Mr. Jack Esmond, the only son of the distinguished actor-playwright, Mr. H. V. Esmond, and his equally famous and charming wife, professionally known as Miss Eva Moore, one of the most popular actresses at present on the English stage. Mr. Jack Esmond is following in his noted parents' footsteps and is rapidly building up a reputation as a young actor of exceptional merit.

AN EXCELLENT REPERTOIRE.

Several of Mr. Esmond's plays are included in the Warwick Company's repertoire and Mr. Jack Esmond will be seen in his own original part in "the Law Divine" which had such a long run at Wyndham's Theatre, and also in the leading role in his father's delightful farce, "Eliza comes to Stay," in which Miss Eva Moore made such a brilliant cussess as "Eliza". This part will be played here by Miss Marjory Clark, a charming young proteged of Miss Moore's, who has been playing the same role in Mr. Esmond's own company at Home.

Miss Joan Mayne, who plays most of the leads in the Warwick Co.'s repertoire, is an exceptionally beautiful and accomplished actress and will undoubtedly become a warm favourite here. Her finished acting in a variety of different roles is a revelation.

Miss Beatrix Wynn, is another delightful emotional actress whose fine performance as "Lady Camber" in "the Case of Lady Camber" roused the Colombo audiences to unusual enthusiasm. Her performance in this role should not be missed. Other charming and accomplished ladies include Miss Flowerdew, clever character actress, Miss Dorothy Radford, a delightful young actress who was recently playing in Town with Owen Nares,—and Miss Muriel Aked, acomedy character actress of the Sydney Fairbrother type.

Mr. Thorpe-Mayne a well-known fine actor, besides being responsible for the production of most of the plays also undertakes many of the loading roles. Mr. Norman Cannon, is another actor with a big repatation, who will be seen in Henry Ainloy's part in "Uncle Ned". Mr. Frank Wheatly, a clever character actor, plays the delightful character of "Dawkins" in the same play. Mr. Arthur Rigby, and Mr. Tom Fenwick, two young actors of undoubted merit, complete a particularly fine combination of exceptional talent.

We are looking forward to a very enjoyable time when the Warwick Comedy company will take possession of the popular and well arranged Opera House. For the comfort of patrons special arrangements have been made for a service of taxis and late trams after each performance. The plans for the season are now open at Messrs. Ross and Co., and the opening night is Saturday next at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

PANDHARPUR TALUKA CONFERENCE.

(From Our Corresponden:.)

Pandharpur Taluka Conference was held at Kasegaum, a village near Pandharpur on 21st and 22nd instant under the Presidency of Mr. Aradhye. Several questions of local public importance were discuped and resolutions passed. In addition to local questions, the questions of all India politics were also discused and resolutions on Punjab, Khilafat and non-cooperation were passed. The Punjab resolution was put forward by Mr. R. M. Sane of Barsi in a telling and effective speech which was listened with rapt attention by the audience. As regards the question of non-cooperation it was resolved to follow the lead of the special congress, shortly to be held at Calcutta.

An open air meeting at night was held at which Mr. Sane addressed the audience on the subject of self-Government. The speech was very lucid and the subject was dealt length in all its hearings.

The people of Kasegaum are to be congratulated on holding a conference in their village. It is very necessary that such meetings should be held in villages to rouse the minds of village folks. It is to be hoped that the example of Kasegaum Taluka Conference will be followed by other Talukas.

345-20—Amin and Desai, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Mantri and Co, Kharas and Co.

BFOR THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE RENT SUIT.

1424-20—Purshotamrai and Co, Bhogilal Virchand v Sir JugMohandas Varjiwandas Kt, Mer K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

91-19—N C Dalal, Poonjalal Sobhagchand v The B B and C I Railway Co Ltd, Craw B and Co. As per J O 7-7-20.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodardas v Jamshedji Hormusji Patil and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.
3703-19—Bhai K and G, Kanji Sodhaan a firm v Kondandas Pitambardas a firm, N C Dalal.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 30

S S Hindoo, Pearson, Hull.
S S Abydos, Milne, Karachi.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busreh.
S S Barbarige, Nobile, Venice.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Northsand, Neville, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.
S S Nowshera, Gilchrist, Calcutta.
S S Kamenetz Padolsk, Granfield, Leith.

S S Hindoo:—The steamer Hindoo, 3,186 tons, Captain L C Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

Abydos:—The steamer Abydos, 1,939 tons, Captain W A Milne arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1,362 tons, Captain S Baird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 125 passengers.

S S Barbarigo:—The V S N Company's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain U Nobile, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 3,020 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Northsand:—The steamer Northsand, 2,265 tons, Captain R H Neville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain A G Abbott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Nowshera:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nowshera, 4,875 tons, Captain J W Gilchrist, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Kamenetz Palolsk:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Kamenetz Padolsk, 3,145 tons, Captain C Granfield, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Leith, with a general cargo.

Saturday 29th August 1920 was a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

IMPORT.

August 30

S S Kaisar-i-Hind from London, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie—99 boxes bar gold, 7 boxes gold coin, 375 boxes silver, 3 cases 10 drums printing ink, 10 cases perfumed sp... 5 cases essential oil, 4,346 cases brandy, 1... cases wine, 250 bundles copper sheet, 4 cases glass paper, 10 cases woollen cottons, 4 bales 50 cases cottons, 17 cases woollens, 3 cases cigarettes, 10 cases stationery, 8 cases medicines, 5 cases toilet soap, 20 cases books, 4 cases gin, 20 cases soap, 2 bales 2 cases paper, 6 cases perfumery, 4,353 casks cement.

S S Hokodate Maru from New York, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha—50 cases medicines, cases typewriters, 3 cases rubber, 90 cases window glass, 7 cases clocks, 2 cases glassware, 5 cases oil cloth, 4 cases cotton hosiery, cases ink, 50 bales old newspaper.

S S Pentakota from Busreh, Agents:—B S N Co Ltd—128 bales carpets, 147 bags ... 12 packages luggage.

EXPORT.

August 30.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—5 bales woollen carpets King, King and Co. 150 bales cotton cuttings M Saunji, 10 casks chutney Framji Nowroji, 380 cwt khismiss 997 cwt dry chillies M Volcnand, 310 cwt bowmeal Hollingburst and Co., 35 cwt balmawe H A Mahomed, 2 packages cotton carpets Tor... Ahlsand Ltd.

S S City of London for Liverpool—200 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co., 75 bales cotton waste B Meyer and Co., 150 bales cotton T P Forbes Fortes Campbell and Co.

S S Masirah for Antwerp—6,586 cwt crushed leaves Hollingburst and Co., 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Masirah for Antwerp—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Masirah for Bremen—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Masirah for Hamburg—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 282 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Masirah for Ghent—448 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Masirah for Rotterdam—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Goblonz for Trieste—100 bales cotton M Nathoo.

S S Westcalera for Constantinople—2,985 cwt sugar Ralli Bros, 770 cwt sugar white Rustonji Khimji and Co

S S Westcalera for Barcelona—220 bales cotton Narandas Rajaram and Co., 200 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

S S Westcalera for New York—2 bales woollen carpets King, King and Co.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

S S Colaba for Antwerp—110 bales cotton Varduman Bros, 605 bales cotton The Bombay and Co., 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 400 bales cottonfly Khimji Visram and Co., 4,110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Colaba for Hamburg—55 bales cotton Varduman Bros, 440 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co., 100 bales cotton The Bombay and Co., 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 440 bales cotton raw Lalji Naranji and Co., 605 bales cotton raw Toyomenka Kaisha Ltd

S S Colaba for Ghent—50 bales cotton Varduman Bros, 495 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 560 bales cotton The Bombay and Co. Ltd.

S S Capri for Genoa—205 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwt linseed oil B G Gorio and Co.

S S Shini Maru for Kobe—81 cwt colombo roots E S Abdulkhan, 6 cwt mayeteeh H Rawjee.

S S Shini Maru for Hongkong—42 bales cotton J David, 4 cwt rhino horns H Lalji and Co., 4 cwt ivory waste M H E Ellcess.

S S Shini Maru for Shanghai—381 bales cotton E K Polia and Co., 31 bales cotton twist J David.

S S Shini Maru for Yokkachi—100 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha. Ltd.

S S Shini Maru for Yokohama—3 cwt heppo teeth, H Lalji and Co.

S S Kashgar for Hongkong—200 bales cotton twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co., 64 bales cotton yarn R D Tata.

S S Kashgar for Shanghai—150 bales cotton twist 100 bales cotton Cursetjee Bomanjee.

INDO-BRITISH CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the advertisement appearing in your issue dated the 25th instant setting out the prospectus of the Indo-British Corporation Ltd., I beg to notify to the public through the medium of your paper that I am not on the directorate of the said company. My name seems to have been inserted inspite of my resignation.—Yours, etc.

T. H. KHANNA.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

A correspondent from Meerut wires:—

The U. P. Deputation reached Dehradun on the 22nd morning. At a public meeting held there, resolutions were passed condemning the Sindh authorities' action and recall of the Indian army from the Near East. Khansaheb Hameedgul, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India Department, announced his resignation of the post and title and delivered his medal, sword and cap. A letter of protest to Mr. Montagu, Right Hon. ... Secretary of State for India, ... Viceroy, ... Governor, ... Commissioner, ... Collector, ... Deputy Commissioner, ... Superintendent of Police, ... Assistant Superintendent of Police, ... Tahsildar, ... Sub-Inspector of Police, ... Head Constable, ... Constable, ... Peon, ... Chowkidar, ... Dafadar, ... Jamadar, ... Havildar, ... Naik, ... Sepoy, ... Lance Naik, ... Lance Dafadar, ... Lance Jamadar, ... Lance Havildar, ... Lance Naik, ... Lance Sepoy, ... Lance Peon, ... Lance Chowkidar

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa per extra s.s. "Umsuya" closes at the G. P. O. 6.30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust meeting 4 p.m.
Public meeting re. cattle protection Madhav Bag, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

Public meeting of Bombay Women to petition Government for removing sex-bar against women in the Bombay Municipal Act Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road 4-30 p.m. Dr. (Mrs.) Dosibai J. R. Dadabhoy to preside.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.

Rev. R. B. Douglas' lantern lecture on "Indian Cave Temples" at the Sir J. J. Achool of Art, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m.
Ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 3.40 p.m.
Public lecture for ladies on "Bombay Seva Sadan" by Miss Engineer at the B. P. Women's Council Office, Mayo Road 6 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Sunday was 125 as against 134 on the corresponding day last year and 88 in 1918.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Under the auspices of the Indian Liberal Club a public lecture will be delivered on "The East African Problem" by Mr. B. N. Anantani, Zanzibar, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

MYSOCHROME TANNERY LTD.

The Mysochrome Tanneries Ltd., has been formed for carrying on the business of manufactures of leather goods. Sir Abbas Ali baig is Chairman of the Board. Messrs. Narwekar Hudlikar and Co. are the managing agents.

SWAMI SATYA DEV.

A public lecture will be delivered by Swami Sri Satya Dev in Kutchhi Visa Oshwal Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khadak Palagali, Khoja Monollo to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.). The subject is the "Duties of Students". Tilak Vijaya Maharaja will preside.

INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The opening ceremony of the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India, Ld. will be performed on Thursday the 2nd September 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the temporary premises, of the Bank at 7A, Fort Street (2nd Floor), Opposite the General Post Office.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla is a candidate for election to the Provincial Legislative Council for the City of Bombay on behalf of the Mahomedan Community. Mr Haveliwalla is an elected member of the Municipal Corporation from the Byculla Ward.

Mr. Mahamed Ismail Curtay is standing as a candidate for a seat on behalf of the Mahamadan Community in the Local Legislative Council, at the ensuing election.

BANOOSALI VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

The first meeting of the Bhanoosali Volunteers Corps will be held at Herabagh, near C. P. Tank, to-morrow (1st September) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.). Those who have enlisted their names as volunteers are requested to attend, The meeting will appoint Captain Secretaries etc and frame rules and regulations of the Corps.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Architectural Students' Association the Rev. R. B. Douglas will give a Lantern Lecture on "Indian Cave Temples" on Thursday next (2nd September) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon Principal, Bombay School of Art.

DEATH OF HINDU BULLION-KEEPER OF H. M'S MINT.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Mangaldas Purshotamdas Mehta Bullion-keeper of His Majesty's Mint, died on the 26th instant at about 5-30 p.m. at his residence at Girgaum Back Road, at the early age of 35 years. The late Mr. Mangaldas was born at Cambay and was of the Dasha Shrimali Bania Community.

MEMORIAL TO CHIEF JUDGE AND JUDGES

A [illegible] meeting of Articled Clerks was held in the Hall of the Government Law School, Bombay on Saturday (August 28) Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, presiding.

Mr. J. R. Shah then moved the following proposition.

"That a Memorial on behalf of the Articled Clerks and other candidates for the attorneys Examination of the Bombay High Court be forwarded to the Chief Justice and Judges requesting, *inter alia* that the Articled Clerks' Examination be held biennially, that the percentage of marks for success be reduced, and that the examination be made compartmental; that the following form be adopted for the said Memorial; and that the Memorial be duly forwarded after it has been signed".

The Memorial which had already been signed by more than 50 articled clerks was then read out and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman thereupon made a few interesting remarks on the anomalies of the examination and the necessity for amending the High Court Rules on the subject.

The Memorial which is to be forwarded on Wednesday, the 1st September, is open to inspection and may be signed by all Articled Clerks at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan Solicitors, 109 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

"LIFE OF TILAK,"

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the suggestion of some of your correspondents that Mr. B. C. Pal or Mr. Kelkar should write a "Life of Tilak." If any of these gentlemen will seriously take up the task of writing an authoritative biography of Mr. Tilak, then I feel sure that the "Life of Tilak" will see the light of the day sooner than either the "life of Dadabhoy" or the "Life of Pherozshah." Will Mr. H. P. Mody wake up! Or should we to wait till doomsday for the lives of Dadabhoy and Pherozshah.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

JUDGES THANKED FOR RECENT CONCESSIONS,

A public meeting of the candidates for the High Court Pleaders' Examination of the Bombay High Court was held on Sunday last in the hall of the Aryan High School at Girgaon, for the purpose of thanking the High Court Judges for the recent concessions. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, High Court Vakil, presided.

The Chairman announced that he had received telegrams and letters from sympathisers in the mofussil. The Chairman in opening the proceedings thanked the audience for offering him the chair on this occasion. He said:—"For so many, as 14 years I was connected with the Bombay Law School as Founder and Principal. It was one of the three Law Schools then conducted in the Bombay Presidency, viz., in 1893, one in Poona by the late Lokamanya B. G. Tilak, the second by Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale. I appreciated and still appreciate the hardships and struggles of students. The candidates for the High Court Pleaders' Examination have had for years to struggle under certain restrictions and you have all very strong reasons to be grateful to the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court for the substantial concessions they have granted to you by reducing the requisite aggregate marks from 60 per cent. to 50 per cent. and exempting you from submitting to an examination in those subjects in which you have once secured 50 per cent. marks.

"Without in any way minimising our gratitude to Sir Lallobhai Shah and the other Judges for having joined in granting these concessions, you will agree with me that on all such occasions the policy is shaped and regulated by the gentleman at the head and it is the equitable and liberal policy of our present Chief Justice that has resulted in securing for you these concessions. You are all aware that in the High Court Pleaders' Examination a candidate had to obtain 30 per cent. marks in the individual papers and 60 per cent. in the aggregate. This was an unnecessary restriction. It was an anachronism. The privileges of a High Court Vakil are just the same as those of an LL.B. who was required to obtain 50 per cent. marks in the aggregate. There was therefore no reason why a higher standard should be maintained for the High Court Pleaders' Examination. The latter is an examination, as its official title indicates, for selecting candidates for the post of Subordinate Judges and High Court Vakils and these privileges were afterwards extended to LL.Bs. This was recognised by their Lordships of the High Court and it is very appropriate that you have met here to-day to tender your thanks to them for the same.

"Nobody pretends that in passing a professional examination a successful candidate at once becomes qualified for all the work of the profession. When you commence practice you will recognise how wide and extensive the field of Law is. The object of the examination is not to make you learned in Law, Medicine, Engineering or whatever other faculty you have studied for, but to give you a sound knowledge of the principles of your subject, so as to equip you properly for the active practice of your profession. Examinations are, like other human institutions, imperfect and it is only in the absence of a better test that they are adopted for testing the candidate's knowledge. It is this reasonable principle which has been recognised by their Lordships of the High Court in amending the rules on the lines prayed for by you.

TRUE TEST OF EXAMINATIONS.

"In this connection I venture to offer some advice, of course not in a dictatorial tone, especially to our Indian Law Examiners whom I am proud to acknowledge as my professional brethren. Examinations should be conducted and papers should be set at the examinations with this view, viz., that the questions put are such that the candidates' answers should show whether they have attained the necessary grounding in general principles and equipment for their faculty. To my regret both as a candidate and also as a teacher I have sometimes found that some examiners set stiff questions as if their whole object was to declare as few candidates as possible to have passed. They are under the impression that they would be flooding the ranks of the profession if they declare a large number to have passed. Now it is clear that no such consideration as that the profession would be very crowded or that there is no field for so many should ever be regarded by the Examiner for a single moment. Candidates ask for a fair field and no favour (applause), and the Chief Justice has adopted this as an important principle. If I am an Examiner my test should be to see if the candidate writes correct English and displays a proper grounding in the principles of Law. No one has a right to bar the door of the profession to such candidates. I as an Examiner have no right to control the destinies of these candidates. It is their function to take their allotted part. They have the wide wide world before them. It is essential that this should be recognised by Examiners. If we apply this test that a particular Presidency or District or Court requires a particular number of Vakils only and therefore no more should be declared to have passed the test becomes lamentably an unjust one. And neither the laws of Providence nor the laws of Man give the Examiner any right to exclude candidates who have proved that they are properly equipped. It is but meet and proper that you should have met here with our usual Indian grateful nature to express your gratitude to the Hon. the Chief Justice and other Judges for meeting your petition in a very generous spirit and in the light of proper equitable principles. We are also thankful to the proprietors of the 'Times of India' and the 'Bombay Chronicle' for allowing you to publish your letters on this point. I shall request you always to remember that their Lordships have been induced to grant your reasonable prayers on the merits of your case which you put before them in writing. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the fact that at the head of the Administration of Justice we have a gentleman who will always give his best and sympathetic consideration to the merits of the case which is placed before him."

Resolutions expressing deep gratitude to the Hon. the Chief Justice and other Judges for the generous concessions granted by their Lordships to the candidates, and thanking the Press, were then duly proposed and seconded, and unanimously passed.

Mr. M. R. Sadekar proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, which was seconded by Mr. K. G. Kamath.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the authorities of the Aryan High School for allowing the use of their hall.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

8,000 DELEGATES TO ATTEND.

2,000 MEMBERS OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Preparations for the holding of the special session of the Congress are well in hand and are nearing completion. The pandal is practically complete and would accommodate 15000. It is expected 5000 delegates will come from outside and 3000 from Bengal. About 2000 members are of the Reception Committee. A number of leading moderates are expected to attend. The Mohamdean delegates will number more than 2000. There will be a fair attendance of ladies including a number of delegates. Fifty Ladies will form a musical choir led by Mrs. P. Chowdry. Principal resolutions will be concerning the Punjab and the Khilafat and Non-cooperation. On the question of Non-cooperation especially its programme heated discussion is expected. The Mohamedan delegates will be entirely in favour of Mr. Gandhi's programme while Bengal and Madras are likely to be against Council Boycott.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Nawab K. Habibullah of Dacca has addressed the following letter to the president, Reception Committee, Special Session of the Congress:—

"Dear Sir, I notice with regret that your Committee has accepted a resolution for Non-Cooperation with Government. Traditions of my house, as well as the political views I hold, will not permit me to continue in the circumstances as a Vice-President of the Reception Committee of the Congress which post of honour I accepted most heartily when you kindly offered it to me. May I, therefore, hope that you will accept this resignation which I have to submit most regretfully, though I shall ever be ready to serve my country whenever I may do so, consistently with my principles and dictates of consience."

RESPECT FOR INDIAN RELIGIONS.

The Director of Information sends the following for publication:—

Writing upon the subject of the Allies' Treaty of Peace with Turkey, a Frenchman has expressed the opinion that:—

"In no other country in the world, and at no period in history, has a Government alien in race, religion and language from the people of its rule shown the same scrupulous care, the same impartial and meticulous respect for the religious faiths and rites of its subjects as are shown by the British in India. Mere tolerance is expected as a matter of right in modern times. But the British in India have gone far beyond that; and although the Indian religions and religious rites are baffling in their numbers and variety, England has never departed by a hair's-breadth from her lofty standard of equal and scrupulous protection and respect for all. The complications, difficulties, and be it said, the expenditure, which this sometimes almost fantastically scrupulous respect involve, are, of course, very considerable. But every Indian knows that his religion is far safer under British rule than it would ever be under any Oriental rule; and that knowledge forms one of the corner-stones of Britain's Eastern Empire."

A "typical instance of the daily work of Government", in Bombay, appeared recently in the Press, in connection with assistance given to pilgrims visiting the Sinhast Fair at Nasik and Trimbak. A Southern Division correspondent now sends other examples of the Bombay Government's care where the people's traditions and religious associations are concerned.

"Gokarn is a very holy place on the Kanara coast. It is of great antiquity and is mentioned in the Ramayana and Mahabharata. In the latter it is referred to as 'difficult of access to sin-laden men'. Thousands of pilgrims visit this holy place every year, and special steamers are run to it, but there is no proper road, nor can the Local Board whose duty it is to provide the roads, meet the heavy cost that the construction of an adequate road would involve. Neither will the Temple authorities assist. The Bombay Government has therefore decided to build a road for the pilgrims at a cost of Rs. 14,000.

The water at the holy place Yelama Saundatti where the pilgrims bathe is very scanty, and the cistern becomes very foul. Government has put in hand measures to improve the supply.

On investigation by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, it was found that the only means of increasing the water-supply was by pumping water from the Malaprabha river, about three miles below Gurihosur, to the top of the hill. The Executive Engineer, Southern Sanitary District, has worked out a combined scheme to provide water to Saundatti and Yelama, of which the initial cost is estimated at 8½ lakhs, and working expenses Rs. 15,000. The scheme is now under reference to the Municipality as regards working expenses."

To promote the cause of Swadeshi, wires a Delhi correspondent, Shri Bhatiya Cloth Weaving Works have been started in Delhi.

The total sum of rupees subscribed towards the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, amounts to Rs. 4,08,256-2-11.

A general meeting of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association was held on August 22, in the office of the Association, when the eighth annual report was passed, and the Managing Committee was formed.

PROPERTY TAX.

TO BE RAISED TO 17 P. C. FROM 12 P. C.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The following Bill is published under rule 28 (5) of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay:—

An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the City of Bombay Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1920.

2. In clause (c) of section 140 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, for the word "twelve" the word "seventeen" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay have to face in the immediate future a very large capital expenditure on works urgently required for the improvement of the present conditions of the city and to meet its rapidly growing demands.

2. It is considered necessary, therefore, not only to enable the Corporation to increase its actual income but so to increase its potential income, that an ample balance of possible taxation against which loans can be raised will be provided and a guarantee that funds will be available to meet all repayment charges will be assured.

3. The object of this amendment is to raise the maximum of the general property rate leviable under section 140 (c) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (Bom. III of 1888). from twelve per centum to seventeen, thus increasing the power of taxation of the Corporation and its capacity to borrow.

(Signed) IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

COCOANUT DAY DISASTER.

7 HINDUS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Seven persons lost their lives on Sunday and eleven were seriously injured in connection with the cocoanut day festival. All those killed were Hindus. The injured men, two of whom are in a dangerous condition, are also Hindus.

Large crowds of Hindus visited the sea shore and the sea-face from Wodehouse Bridge right up to Chowpatty on Sunday to make offerings of cocoanut to the sea. The whole of the sea-shore was a large mass of humanity in the afternoon, and crowds were compelled to wait some time at the different railway crossings before they could reach the sea.

Besides the level crossings at the Band-stand, Churchgate, the Marine Lines, Charni Road and Chowpatty, there are two foot-overbridge at Marine Lines and Charni Road, are too narrow to allow of the rush that is made for them on holidays. The rush was great on the foot-overbridge, which faces the Thakurdwar and Queen's Road junction and is within easy approach of the Hindu population of Thakurdwar, Girgaum and Bhuleshwar.

As usual, there was no regulation observed by those who used the bridge or enforced by the police. As a result, at about 7-30 p.m. when the crowd was thickest, a stempede on this overbridge was caused followed by a rush, in which a number of persons well on the steps and on the bridge and were injured. Superintendent Sykes, Inspectors Hone and Lyon who were on traffic duty at Queen's Road, went to the rescue of the victims, a number of whom were trodden under-foot by the crowd. Two were picked up dead, and the bodies were sent to the morgue. Five more died on the way to the G. T. Hospital.

Eleven more injured persons were removed to the hospital, where three were treated and allowed to go home. Eight have been detained in the hospital, two of whom are lying in a dangerous condition.

All the dead bodies were removed to the morgue.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

Yesterday morning at the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, opened an enquiry on the bodies of the seven persons, named Ganesh Atmaram Bhagwant, aged 22, Dowlatram Moolji, 30 Motilal Naranji, 11, Gopal Bhasker Pranjpye aged 27, Mulshunker Kersonji aged 37, and two Hindu males, name unknown.

Ganesh's body was identified by his sister's husband Nerher G. Kelker.

Dowlatram's body was identified by his cousin Mohunlal Jaden.

Narsinji Jetharam identified the third body as that of his son Motilal who lived with him at Bhuleshwar. At 6-30 p.m. the deceased was returning home with witness from the sea-shore and were coming down the steps on the east side of the bridge. They had to come down only three or four steps, when there was a rush of people. Some came tumbling down, and the deceased Motilal, as also the deceased Dowlatram Mulji, who was with the witness, were knocked down. Witness got up and got on to the road. The two deceased, Motilal and Dowlatram, could not get up on account of the crowd. When the crowd thinned, after about fifteen minutes, witness found his son, Motilal, lying on the third step from below. He was unconscious. Witness took him to the G. T. Hospital, where the doctor said he was dead. There were other injured and dead persons in the hospital. Witness could not say definitely who pushed them, as the crowd was very great. Witness did not see Dowlatram till he saw his dead body at the hospital.

Purshotam Bhasker Pranjpye identified the body of his brother, Gopal.

The body of Mulshunker Kersonji was identified by a hotel-keeper, by whom he had been employed.

SUIT OVER POSSESSION OF MANAGER'S SERVICES.

WHY NOT APPLY KING SOLOMON TEST!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 30.

The Burma Oil Company filed a suit against Mr. Squire Sampson and the Indo-Burma Oil Fields (1920) Ltd., for an injuction to restrain Mr. Sampson from entering the second defendant's services and to restrain them from employing him. Mr. Sampson's agreement with the Burma Oil Co., it is alleged, was for three years, from March 1918, and last January he wrote to the plaintiff Company from Calcutta, while on leave, resigning his appointment, but they refused to accept the resignation. The Indo-Burma Oil Fields (1920), in a prospectus dated 7th February stated that Mr. Sampson, who had left the plaintiff Company's service on the 31st December 1919, had been engaged to undertake development of the Company's properties in Yenaugyaung. The Indo-Burma, it is alleged refused, in reply to the Burma Oil Company's letter to dispense with Mr. Sampson's services.

The defendants have been called upon to show cause on Thursday why an interim injunction should not be passed. The Managing Agents of the Indo-Burma Oil Fields are Frank Johonson and Co., Ltd.

RENT ACT AND MUNICIPALITY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a house-owner and have increased my rents according to the Rent Act and yet my tenants out of spite complain to the Rent Controller and I am asked to dance attendance at this dignitary's office. The Municipal assessmentwala comes on inspection and as the valuation of lands and houses in the city has gone high he increases my valuation as he likes. When I complain I am asked to attend his office with account books. The Rent Controller fixes certain rents and I ask the Assessor and Collector to reduce the valuation and he wants me again to attend with the rent Controller's orders and receipt books. You will thus see what the plight of the house-owner is.

Now that the Rent Act is to be amended, why not authorise the Assessor and Collector and his staff to deal with the Rent Act. It will save lot of worry and trouble to owners and extra expenditure of public money. When plague broke out, a separate Plague Department was started and kept up by Government at enormous cost for some years and after the Municipality was made to pay the cost after 3 or 4 years of useless waste, the Health Department was asked to take over plague measures Is this experience not enough to simplify matters and save precious time and money?—Yours, etc

A HOUSE OWNER,

Bombay, August. 26.

COLOMBO NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 26.

Ceylon's next census, it is understood, will be taken on March 18th next. The Census will synchronise with that in India to enable enumeration of persons travelling between the two countries. Some three to four million slips containing details of each resident would be now prepared for use at the Census Office. It is hoped the result of the Census will be made known by the middle of 1921.

The October racing meet promises to be very attractive. The draft programme now out discloses that the stakes offered are higher than those given last year. There will be three days' racing instead of the usual two days'. The stakes for the three days' amount to 48,500, against 25,250 last year. There will be eighteen races against the thirteen of the last year.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 30.

One parcel arrived at grandpass to-day. It went at hundred and five per candy. Business was done in Fort at hundred and six and 75 cents.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Khadija Hasana Hanum, the Turkish wife of Mr. Yakub Hasan arrived in Bombay by the mail boat Kashgar yesterday. She is the younger daughter of the late Hon. Ahmad Atsachllah Effendi, the Turkish Consul at Singapur who lost his life in a carriage accident in October 1903. The *Hanum* received her early education at Constantinople where she matriculated in Turkish. Her mother who is also educated in English took her and her sister and two brothers to England for higher education about ten years ago. The Hanum will attend the special sessions of the Congress, Muslim League and the Khilafat Conference at Calcutta. She will go then with her husband by the Nagpur mail to-day breaking journey at Nagpur for a day and arriving at Calcutta at 11-30 a.m. on September 3.

His Excellency presided at a meeting of the War and Relief Fund Committee at Government House on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah has arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Sainte Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Hore Ruthven arrived at Government House on Sunday.

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

A declaration has been filed and accepted of a daily Urdu paper in Delhi called Tilak which is started to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Tilak by carrying on the mission for which he lived and died.

SPORTING NEWS

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY'S 619 FOR 5 WICKETS AGAINST NORTHANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

Notts beat Derby by 197 runs.

Surrey beat Northants by eight wickets. Surrey in the first innings made 619 for 5 wickets and declared. This is the highest total of the season. Ducat made 149 Peach 200 not out and Fender 113 not out. Fendes got his runs in forty-two minutes.

Surrey's 619 for 5 wickets would stand second in aggregate scores records in County matches, the first number going to Yorkshire who beat Sussex, at Sheffield in 1897 reaching the tall total of 681 for 5 wickets. The following information will be of incidental interest:

England v. Warwickshire, at the Oval in 1911 631 for 5 wickets.

New South Wales v. Tasmania, at Hobbart in 1912-1913: 614 for 5 wickets.

RESULT OF CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN WRESTLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 30.

ANTWERP.—In the Catch-as-Catch-Can Wrestling (Featherweight) at the Olympi Games, Bernard (England) beat Shimp (British India) in nineteen seconds.

FURTHER RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 30.

Antwerp.—*The Hundred Metres Swimming Race Final*, which was ordered to be reswum, was again won by Kakanamaku (America) in one minute 1 2/5 seconds.

Rowing Eights Final:—

AMERICA	1
BRITAIN	2

Time.—Six minute five seconds.

Double Sculls:—

AMERICA	1
ITALY	2
FRANCE	3

Time:—Seven minutes nine seconds.

POONA RACES.

BIG MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

The following are the Handicaps for the Poona First Big Meeting to be run on Wednesday, 1st Sept.:—

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance 7 mile.

Roubaix 9-7, Dersoingham 9-0, Ardvreck 9-0, Pougnant 9-0, Fires Flier 9-0; Uros 8-9, Quarryman 8-9, Pandian 8-11, Mudamoiselle Foch 8-10, Canados 8-8, Night Watch 8-8, Not Mutch 8-8.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY. Distance 7 furlongs.

Suffona 9-0, Toddy 9-0, Cuidon 9-0, Ma-Bap 9-0, Cobble 9-0,; Better Luck 9-0; Dispute 8-9 Artist's Model 8-11, Douglassaie 8-11, Steel Blue 7-12; Come On 7-12, Better Hope 7-12, Black Top 7-12, Conductor 7-12, Furious 7-12, Furnace 7-12, Cultivator 7-12, Jipsy's Pride 7-12, Lucullus 7-12, Cuisona 7-9, Appaline II 7-9; Corundum 7-9, Cube Root 7-9.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY Distance 1½ miles.

Dowlat 9-0, Honey 8-11, Chieftain 8-7, Nassau 8-7, Shahzada 8-7, Winning Post 8-7, Joker 8-7; Taj 8-3, Dunbar 8-3, Peshwa 8-3, Paladin 8-3, Naseebdar 8-3, Dandelion 8-3, Asfoor 8-2 Tipperary 8-2, Kokab 8-2, Doncaster 8-2, Bahadorjung 8-2, Benares 8-2, Jawad 8-2, Compliment 8-2; Karikata 7-13, Andelis 7-13, Domingo 7-12 Dublin 7-12; Brindsi 7-12; Dandaloo 7-7; Red Flower 7-5, Kitchener 7-5, Desert Flower 7-5, Lamington 7-5, Duddigore 7-2, Isonomy 7-1, Good Star, 7-1.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Brioche 9-6, Liberty 9-0; Taagamor 8-9, Crushed Glass 8-7 Miss Rollestone 8-6, Billy Bawn 8-5, Belle Syme 8-5, Little Trout 8-5, Trostan 8-4, Necessity 8-3, Mist 8-1, Pourboire 8-0, Mimi 8-0, Pim Pinbe, 7-12, Bucko 7-8, Chauntress 7-6, Lady Cleopatra 7-5, Lake Magic 7-4, Murmansk 7-0.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance about furlongs (Div. I.)

Belle Voyageuse II 9-6, Polycasta 9-6, Sospello 9-2, Glass Rock 8-11, Miarbelle 8-8, Buckbean 8-7, Lucky Queen 8-6, Fine Trou Maiden Palm 8-4, Isbury Rose 8-3, Neriasa 8-Japonette 8-0, Duet 8-0 Tourney 7-12 Dialec 7-12, Flying Dart 7-11 Moselev 7-10 Pine Box 7-9 Cork Glass 7-9 Another Night 7-7 Silk and Scarlet 7-5, Limehouse Lights 7-5, Easter Holiday 7-7, Peach Melba 7-6, Mexican Eagle 7-6, White Poppy 7-5, Smoke Wreath 7-3, Ho Ho 7-1, Hiphene 6-13.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance about furlongs (Div II.).

Moldavia 9-4, Renette 9-4, Oregon Pine 9-0 Golden Stream 8-10, Balira 8-10, Explosive 8-9 St. Agnes Eve 8-4, King's Head 8-Eager To 8-3, Gold Reef 8-1, Binfield Grove 8-0, Cerago 7-13, Quite Dark 7-12, Sandra 7-12, Royal Jewel 7-10, South Star 7-10, Ben Gill 7-9, May Lass 7-9, Discussion 7-8, Look Out 7-8 Margaret Joyce 7-8, Miss Glad Eyes 7-7, Larry Quin 7-6, Lady Changeful 7-5, Tasty 7-4, Forrard Away 7-4, Whit Mo 7-3, Quanta 7-1, Maravedi 6-13.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Hero 8-11, Malta 8-11, Andelis 8-10, Emba my 8-7, Kusra 8-7, Magic 8-7, Mystic 8-7, Dickson 8-7, Hoojax 8-7, Almora Pine 8-7, Zainulmulk 8-7, Municipal 8-7, Emperor 8-7, Desert Flower 8-4, Foreign 8-3, Ayala 8-3 Viceroy 8-3, Yawar 8-3, Water 8-3, Dilawar 8-1, Late Summer 8-0, Clinker 8-0, Hupmobile 8-0, Towfik 8-0, Small Diamond 8-0, The General 8-0, Ruddigore 8-0; Royalty 8-0, Century 7-11, Haydn 7-11, Kingscraft 7-11 Shuma 7-11; Dharawell 7-11, Adar 7-7 Grand Duke 7-7 Wafadhar 7-7, Arvil 7-7, Sharaban 7-7; Meerjan 6-10, Baby Grand 6-10.

THE CRITERION PLATE. Distance furlongs.

Belle Syme 8-11, Liberty 8-7, Mazbost 8-7, Little Trout 8-3, Vallance 8-3, Ben Gill 8-3, Checkmate 8-, Antic 8-3, Alba 8-3, Triple Alliance 8-3 Footman 8-3 All Silk 8-3, Arjun 8-3, Da Leave 8-2, Bucko 8-2, Christmas Holiday 8-2, Cerago 8-0, Tagamor 7-13, Eudoxus 7-11, Essay 7-10, Baby Blake 7-9,

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SAVE THE CATTLE.

TO-DAY'S OPEN-AIR PUBLIC MEETING.

A public open-air meeting will be held to-day under the joint auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Cow Protection Society, in the compound of Madhav Baug, near C. P. Tank Road, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidentship of His Holiness Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, of the Mohti Haveli, to consider the question of cattle protection and to protest against the proposed Central Provinces Tanning and Trading Company, Ltd., at Ratona.

Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas, J. J. Vimadalal, Pandit Ramanath Shastri, K. J. B. Wadia, Ahmed Khatri, Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Harjiwan Valji, Shivaramdas Bilasraj Kedia, Mavji Govindji, Harjiwandas Kalidas, etc., will speak on the occasion.

This meeting is specially arranged at the request of hundreds of people who had to go disappointed from the last meeting held at the Gaiety Theatre, in this connection on Tuesday last.

Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

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SIR D. J. TATA, KT.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 31, 1920.

LEST WE FORGET!

While Dyer is receiving blood-money from the people of India the victims of his outrages are denied the solace even of the recognition of the crimes committed against them. We may be powerless in the Government of our country to prevent Mr. Montagu from recognising the gallant services of a butchering general with monies derived from the Indian Exchequer. But we are not powerless to challenge the truth of his statements regarding the atrocities committed against our women. We draw the attention of our countrymen to the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mrs. Naidu and its sequel. Mr. Montagu accused Mrs. Naidu, a little while ago, of making untrue statements when she said that horrible outrages had been committed upon women during the Martial Law Terror in the Punjab. He thought it was enough to have said ignorantly that no evidence of such charges could be found in the Congress Report. But an intelligent child of seven would have known better than to have treated such a serious subject with such light-hearted attention and it was easy for Mrs. Naidu to crush Mr. Montagu with textual quotations. In his second letter, following swiftly on the heels of the first, the Secretary of State, no doubt declared that his attention had been drawn to statement 147 but he did not think that Mrs. Naidu could have referred to that particular statement. She had said that the outrages were committed by Martial Law authorities whereas statement 147 referred to outrages committed by the Police! A responsible minister should blush for shame at such tomfoolery. Were the outrages committed? Were women abused and beaten and spat upon? Were they treated in ways, the horrible indecency of which is absolutely unprintable? Of course they were. Mr. Montagu thought, apparently, that so long as the police committed these atrocities it did not matter, but that the reputation of the angelic Martial Law authorities should be above suspicion. What a shock he must have received when statements 130 and 131, relating to the indecencies committed by soldiers were quoted against him; or the exploits of Bosworth Smith scheduled to improve his unpardonable ignorance!

But Mr. Montagu having subsided ignominously, rises again to-day with Lord Chelmsford's support to make another attempt to defend the criminals whose outrages against our women have perhaps no parallel in modern civilisation. We ask our countrymen to remember this occasion when they next discuss the friendliness of Lord Chelmsford's speeches or the marvellous humanity of Mr. Montagu's Parliamentary utterances. This is what Reuter relates in a cable from London:

"In connection with Sir William Joynson Hicks' question in the House of Commons with regard to Mrs Naidu's allegation of stripping and flogging of Indian women Mr. Montagu has sent a letter to Sir Joynson Hicks stating that the Viceroy reports that the women mentioned are prostitutes of the wandering criminal tribes, Safardahs and Pernas who have settled at Amritsar for the purpose of prostitution. The charges made are absolutely false and have been made as a revenge against the officers who gave evidence before the tribunals and participated in the recovery of the property stolen from the National Bank by the Mirasis and the Pernas."

This statement is nothing less than a perversion of truth and abuse of the decencies of controversy. Lord Chelmsford had no business to furnish such information to Mr. Montagu. Mr. Montagu had no business to adorn it with his sanction. It is insinuated that the charges made by Mrs. Naidu refer to the prostitutes of Amritsar. Let Mr. Montagu look to her reply quoting the joint statement 581 of 23 women, wives and widows of respectable inhabitants of Manianwala, district Gujranwala:

"We were called from our houses or wherever we were and collected near the school. We were asked to remove our veils. We were abused and harassed to give out the name of Bhai Mool Singh as having lectured against the Government. This incident occurred at the end of *Bhaishakh* last in the morning in Mr. Bosworth Smith's presence. He spat at us, and said many bad things. He beat some of us with sticks. We were made to stand in rows and to hold our ears. He abused us also, saying 'Flies, what can you do if I shoot you?'"

A Viceroy and a Secretary of State for India should know better geography than confuse Gujranwala with Amritsar, and statesmen should know better manners than to insinuate that there were no respectable women but only prostitutes who complained against the horrible outrages. Have prostitues no human feelings?

The prostitutes have a frightful complaint of their own to make against the callous terrorists. But let Mr. Montagu, in his attempt to bring peace to Sir William Joynson Hicks' soul, by lacerating the feelings of the millions in India, read in the "Book of Martyrs" the statements of the outraged women of Manianwala who could not have the remotest connection with the property of the National Bank at Amritsar and, therefore, not the slightest motive of "revenge" on that score. Let him read of what Mai Gaban and Gurdevi have to say; and let him remember that it is easy for a statesman to ruin his reputation in championing a lost cause than to gain it with high-sounding but empty words. What the men, women and children of the Punjab have suffered cannot be wiped out. But it can be driven deeper into our souls by fictitious epistolary justifications. When, during the war, Lord Bryce published his report on German atrocities in Belgium, our statesmen in India and in Great Britain held their hands up to heaven in pious horror. Besides the Congress Report, Lord Bryce's book is, in some respects, like a Sunday-school tract —but where is their sense of horror now? It is buried deep in the thunder of their words and the ridiculous blatancy of their deeds. It is time therefore for us to realise that not only the honour of our womenfolk but the honour of our outraged country is now at stake.

GUJARAT'S VERDICT.

The Gujarat Political Conference, which has just concluded its session, was an unqualified success, in so far as the reflection of the public opinion of this part of the Presidency is concerned. There are few parts in the country where public life is so widely organised and public agitation so intensively carried out as in Gujarat. And the awakening in Gujarat is a measure at once of the growing consciousness among Indians of the true source of their strength as well as of the agony of the wounds on the country. When Gujarat, hitherto obsessed with the pursuit of material wealth, speaks out,—and speaks out in no unmistakable language—who can adequately describe the agony of the country's wounds and who but the blind can ignore the urgency of adopting the remedies that are required to heal them? The Conference has laid down certain forms of non-co-operation which the people must adopt. We hope this is intended as an expression of view for the consideration of the Congress and that whatever the mandate of the National Assembly will be, will be faithfully carried out by Gujarat. The verdict of Gujarat, as we have said, reflects the mood of the people and, in some ways, no better expression was given to this mood than in the following passage from the presidential address:

In trying to find the solution you have to remember that addresses and petitions and resolutions and deputations to England have all failed you and then deeply ponder whether there remains any other course to be taken to remedy the existing evils or whether we should passively submit to these evils. We are a weak nation, an unarmed nation, and at present a subject nation—for that brotherhood and partnership of which we heard so much during the war has not yet come into existence—what then can we do? The one course that has now been proposed in India is non-co-operation. I for one regard non-co-operation as the last and legitimate resource of a weak and subject nation —one bankrupt in all physical resources to right its wrongs—notwithstanding our revered Mahatmaji's view to the contrary, and therefore do not hold with those who think it justifiable in no circumstance. You, Ladies and Gentlemen, will have to decide before you disperse whether there be any method left open to you which you have not yet tried besides non-co-operation which gives you even a 25 per cent. chance of obtaining what we want, namely, redress for the past and protection for the future. If any other method than non-co-operation can be found to give even a 25 per cent. chance of obtaining our desires, I would accept it and with all the vehemence I possess advise you to adopt it in preference to non-co-operation. I have not yet been able to discover any and so am unable to place it before you.

* * * * *

Do you suppose for a moment that had the Premier made a solemn promise to any of the Colonies inhabited by the white races forming part of the British Empire he would have dared to enter into a Treaty which was opposed to his promises? He would not have done so as he would have felt compelled to keep his promise to a *white race* especially in the case of a self-governing colony which could drift out of the Empire at its will. But coloured races could not, and I suppose according to him should not, expect to be given that much consideration and so he could flout all their protests against his breach of faith. We have not been unaccustomed in India in the past to such treatment but so open a breach of faith in the face of the whole world is quite a new performance even for the strongest of Premiers and his cabinet, and it is for you to say whether you desire to obtain such a revision as will accord with the pledges given and if so how. If you join the non-co-operation movement started by the Khilafat Committee and Mahatmaji, do it with all that care and caution I have asked you to exercise in the adoption of non-co-operation to obtain justice for the wrongs done to the Punjab. For my part I am unable to suggest any other course. All that was possible has been tried but has resulted so far in failure. It is futile to taunt us with attempting to coerce the Government. Whatever action we may take to get our wrongs righted can easily be deemed to be coercive.

In his reply to the vote of thanks, Mr. Abbas Tyabji said:

"I shall follow the lead given by the conference in non-co-operation. The cup of misery is full and that is the only weapon. Its effective use will show the Punjab horrors are not repeated and ministers can never further break promises. I am a moderate of moderates, but my faith in British sense of justice and fair play is rudely shaken."

We ask the Government to ponder over these words. Mr. Abbas Tyabji is not a hot-headed "Extremist". As he himself confesses, he is "a moderate of moderates." But the wrongs done to the country affect the honour of every one of her sons. And where honour is outraged, no difference can divide men.

Notes of the Day.

The War Against Russia.

The Kameneff Delegation has issued a statement in London denying the flamboyant reports of Polish victories as fables. Russia, it is said, is resuming the offensive with re-grouped forces and has already gained considerable ground. Wrangel has been beaten back. Two important towns, which he was supposed to have captured, are still in Russian hands. Meanwhile, M. Kameneff states that the Poles are obstructing the negotiations at Minsk. If the Poles or their foolish French supporters still imagine they have a chance against not only the hordes of Soviet Russia, but also against the united forces of British Labour, then they are grievously mistaken. As far as the public opinion of Great Britain goes (it is not the opinion of "The Morning Post"), there can be no doubt of its condemnation of the Churchillian adventure. The Poles, nearly bankrupt, cannot sustain their offensive for a week without Allied support. They have had enough of it and they are beaten. But the bond-holders and the land-holders, the French financiers and the Polish barons are not made of such stuff that they will recognise any principles of humanity in their fight against the people of Russia. It does not matter to them whether millions starve or thousands die of typhus—the more the merrier in their view. However, Labour has a thing or two to say to these hounds of Capital; and Labour has spoken bravely, bringing the reactionaries to their knees. After all the plots and the intrigues which are bound to arise during the next few weeks, peace will certainly come because the political situation in Europe is in reality in the hands of organised Labour.

Ireland at Bay!

"The Cameron Highlanders kept Queenstown in a state of terror until daybreak"—this is the latest information about the way events are shaping in Ireland. It has been evident for a considerable time now that the soldiers acting as police and the police acting as soldiers have started in many places their campaign of terror against the inhabitants. Dublin Castle says it wants to preserve law and order in Ireland—presumably with the forces at its command. Dublin Castle is powerless to preserve law and order even among the supposed guardians of peace. Meanwhile the House of Commons has pushed through an Act, which abolishes the ordinary procedure of law-courts and puts every Irishman within the clutches of the military operating through the courts-martial. But no one seems to take the Act seriously in Ireland; and it is remarked that before you can try a criminal you must first catch him. From the greater part of Southern Ireland the police and military have disappeared entirely and have given way to Sinn Fein Volunteers. It is not to be expected that the British Army, withdrawing from Egypt and from Mesopotamia, is going to fortify each public-house in Ireland and man the remotest hamlets in order to catch the offenders. The fact must be faced that Ireland is entirely out of hand, having completed the boycott of the British Government; and it is folly to imagine that coercion will succeed in Ireland when it has failed in Egypt.

Mr. Horniman.

"India" writes:

The universal interest concentrated upon the voyage of Archbishop Mannix, allied to the kindred questions of his possible deportation, as well as the case of Father Jirgan, should revive a topic of more immediate interest to India and to England. We allude to the deportation of Mr. Horniman, the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." A deportation, conceded Mr. Montagu, in reply to a recent question in the House, naturally led to consideration of its period of termination. But no such consideration appears to be in course of contemplation, and before Parliament rises it is to be hoped that some Member will reopen the matter, as otherwise Mr. Horniman's case presumably marks time until its reassembly in the late autumn. If only Mr. Horniman had the good luck to be an Irishman or a German, no doubt England would ring with the story of his oppression. He is, alas! merely an Englishman; so beyond a few perfunctory questions in the House, replied to by Mr. Montagu in the spirit of his own conception of what is truthful and fair, the matter is allowed to rest. The "plenty of case" which he had "to put before the Courts" has never gone there. The tongue of malice is allowed to wag freely, no one gainsaying it. Per contra, the sum total of all that has been done for Mr. Horniman makes sad reading. In England it is so little that is barely worth mentioning. One would have supposed that as soon as Mr. Horniman arrived public demonstrations would have been organised on his behalf of all those bodies who took action on behalf of the South African deportees some seven years ago, or of David Kirkwood more recently. The liberty of one is the liberty of all. It might have been supposed that the Press of England would have rung with the story of the great wrong done to the liberty of the Press on the person of the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", but all that we can remember is that a few trivial, irrelevant and inaccurate personal paragraphs appeared about him in our great progressive organs. To the best of our belief with the honourable exception of Mr. A. G. Gardiner and the editor of "Truth", Mr. Horniman's case has gone by default in the Press.

So much for the Government.

Public Apathy.

The journal proceeds to complain that the apathy of the public is not less marked than the obstinacy of the authorities:

Nor can we honestly congratulate the people of India on their efforts. Since one magnificent demonstration over a year ago in Bombay, nothing of any great moment has transpired. A few resolutions have been passed at provincial conferences, following upon one passed at the National Congress last Christmas. In his eloquent and striking address at the Sholapur Conference, Mr. [illegible] Kelkar made most sympathetic allusion to Mr. Horniman's exile, and we have noted how constantly he has kept the question alive in his organ, the "Maharatta." A question of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the Imperial Legislative Council met with short shrift as not being of public interest. If Mr. Horniman's fate be not of public interest to the people of India, we know not what is or could be. If they ever had an Englishman who threw himself more sincerely or powerfully into their cause it would be well to know his name.

When Mrs. Besant was interned, Mr. Horniman went to Madras and kept her papers going. On his return he spared no pains to obtain her release. When Mr. Gandhi founded his Satyagraha movement, Mr. Horniman was its life and soul in Bombay and as Vice-President was second to take the vow to it. It therefore fills one with the utmost astonishment to see how little these two leaders have apparently been doing for their quondam colleague. Mr. Gandhi's qualifying references to Mr. Horniman, whenever he makes public allusion to him, are a matter for amazement and sorrow. Does political India think it is after this half-hearted fashion that they will obtain the return of the man on whom officialdom fell more crushingly than on any other leader in connection with last year's disturbances? The very malignance of officialdom is a proof of the power and worth to India's cause of this great journalist and orator, and her zeal to reclaim him should at least match the bureaucracy's measure of oppression.

As well as his book and pamphlet, continuously since midsummer last year his voice has appealed for India from platform after platform all over the country, and wherever he has gone he has won golden opinions for his convincing and persuasive eloquence. In the Secretary of State's Dispatch upon the Hunter Report, Mr. Montagu in effect plaintively observes the consequences of deportation are impossible to foresee. They are indeed, and could he have looked into the future when sanctioning Sir George Lloyd's exile of Mr. Horniman, it is probable that Mr. Montagu would have said: "Better anywhere than here." Short of the absolute incarceration of Mr. Horniman, it is impossible to conceive of any means of depriving India of his wonderful and devoted services, compared with which those of most other people pale into insignificance. We ask again: What is going to be done about him?

What are the people of India going to do?

Who is a Maratha?

The small concession given by the Joint Committee that Marathas, who are to have reserved seats in certain districts of the Bombay Presidency, may include allied castes, has been availed of to the full and perverted by the Government. There is no meaning in saying any longer that Marathas have been given reserved seats. Already 28 castes have been declared to be Maratha and the Government possesses the power of declaring any caste to be Maratha by a simple notification in the "Gazette." The Marathas, like the Sikhs, are a definitely ascertainable community and like the Sikhs again they have been given special concessions, mainly on account of their military achievements. The wide extension of the privilege granted to the Marathas, to almost all the non-Brahmin castes, by the Bombay Government is unwarranted. It is unjust to the Marathas that Bhavins and Deolis should be classed as Marathas. Even Kasais (butchers) have been classed as Marathas. We do not know on what principle Government have arrogated to themselves the power of declaring any caste to be a Maratha caste. They have yet to learn that non-Brahmins as a whole have not been granted reserved seats in the Bombay Presidency. The Government of Bombay cannot themselves grant this privilege by stretching the word "Maratha" and putting almost every caste under the category. They have not made a wise use of the caste glossary in the Census Report. Every caste that has anything to do even in the most remote way with Marathas, every caste that follows Maratha ways, every caste that follows a caste that follows Maratha ways,—all have been declared to be Maratha! Even castes that claim to be Brahminical have been so declared! The Government of Madras burnt their fingers badly by classing Surashtra Brahmins as non-Brahmins and the Government of Bombay had better be careful in taking the task upon themselves of deciding whether a caste like Kasars and Sutars, who claim to be Brahmins, are Marathas or Brahmins. After such a mess, we shall not be surprised if Marathas themselves decline the privilege. Even granting that allied castes are to come in, what is the meaning of allied castes? Are Kasais, an allied Maratha caste? The Bombay Government have nullified the concession given to the Marathas, by their all-comprehensive interpretation of the term Maratha. We trust the matter will be reconsidered and that Marathas will be taken to mean Marathas and not every caste which Government may like to describe as Maratha.

RUSSIANS RESUMING OFFENSIVE.

GENERAL WRANGEL RETREATING TOWARDS CRIMEA.

LIE GIVEN TO POLISH REPORTS.

STATEMENT BY KAMENEFF DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 30.

The Kameneff delegation has issued a statement to effect that the Russian Army is now regrouped and is resuming the offensive and has already gained ground around Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk. The statement declares that the Polish reports of the Russian losses are simply fables and that furthermore offensive against General Wrangel continues successfully. General Wrangel is already retreating towards the Crimea. All reports of his capture of Novorossisk and Ekaterinodar are pure inventions. The statement declares that the fact that Domski and other members of the Polish delegation have gone to Brest-Litovsk to confer with their Government, must delay the peace pourparlers for at least a week.

The statement alleges that all Minsk delays are due to the Polish obstructive tactics and declares that a message has been sent to Warsaw requesting transference of the negotiations to Esthonia.

FIGHTING IN BOBRKA AND SWIRZ.

POLES REPULSE ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

A Polish communique reports desperate fighting with Budienny's cavalry north of Felz. The Poles repulsed several enemy attacks in the Bobrka and Swirz sectors and counterattacked destroying several enemy squadrons. Pawelenko's army forced a passage of the Dniester during the night of August 29th and is advancing to the north.

SEQUEL TO UPPER SILESIAN DISORDERS.

GERMAN POLISH COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Berlin.—A telegram from Beuthen says that representatives of German and Polish political parties and trades unions have issued a manifesto to the populations of Upper Silesia declaring that after enough bloodshed and terror the Germans and Poles have met and decided on various mutual concessions to restore tranquility.

SITUATION IN UPPER SILESIA

POLES DISARM SECURITY POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 30.

The latest news from Upper Silesia indicates that the Poles are in the possession of eight districts, while the Poles have begun to disarm the Security Police in a number or other districts. It is stated that as a result of pourparlers between the Polish workmen in the plebiscite districts and the Inter-Allied Commission, the foreigners, who have immigrated into Upper Silesia during past year, will be expelled.

BOLSHEVIK LOSSES.

107,000 PRISONERS AND 50,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 30.

It is announced in Polish official souces that the Bolshevik losses since the battle of Warsaw are 107,000 prisoners taken and 50,000 killed and seriously wounded.

MINSK CONFERENCE.

POLISH GOVT. ASK FOR CHANGE OF VENUE TO RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Warsaw.—As a result of the Polish Delegation at Minsk having telegraphed that they have been described as spies by the Soviet Government and that the mast of the wireless station at Minsk has been broken under suspicious circumstances the Polish Government has telegraphed to the Bolshevik Minister for Foreign Affairs that the venue of peace negotiations must be changed and proposing that it shall be transferred to Riga.

FLOGGING OF INDIAN WOMEN.

MRS. NAIDU'S ALLEGATION.

VICEROY EXPLAINS AWAY!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 30.

In connection with Sir William Joynson Hick's question in the House of Commons with regard to Mrs. Naidu's allegation of stripping and flogging of Indian women Mr. Montagu has sent a letter to Sir Joynson Hicks staing that the Viceroy reports that the women mentioned are prostitutes of the wandering criminal tribes, Safardahs and Pernas who have settled at Amritsar for the purpose of prostitution. The charges made are absolutely false and have been made as a revenge against the officers who gave evidence before the tribunals and participated in the recovery of the property stolen from the National Bank by the Mirasis and the Pernas.

POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS AT SEOUL.

SEQUEL TO VISIT OF U. S. CONGRESSMEN TO KOREAN Y. M. C. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 30.

Shanghai.—A message from Seoul states that a regrettable incident marred the visit of the United States Congressmen. The latter with the approval of the Japanese authorities had accepted an invitation of the Korean Y. M. C. A. to meet the returned students at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters. The police, however, changed the meeting-place to a hotel but the Koreans refused to accept the change. The Congressman, Mr Hersman, seeing a crowd outside the Y. M. C. A. entered and addressed the Koreans but without referring to politics. The police entered the Y. M. C A. arrested the Koreans and ordered Mr. Hersman and other foreigners to clear out. Mr. Hersman refused but as a result of the timely arrival of the American Consul, the matters were satisfactorily settled and the Koreans liberated.

PROTEST AGAINST MASS STRIKE.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND NATIONAL SOCIALISTS OPPOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 30.

The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation and the National Socialist Party has passed a resolution protesting "most strongly against anything in the shape of a mass strike which cannot fail to inflict privation and misery upon the entire population and which may lead to anarchy and civil war when political action is at the disposal, which would shortly bring about what all are striving for."

THE OUTRAGES AT TABRIZ

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES REGRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 30.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the German Charge d'affaires in Teheran reports that the Persian Foreign Minister has expressed deep regret at the murder of the German Consul, Wustrow, and the attack on the German Consulate at Tabriz. It is also announced that the Governor-General at Tabriz has been recalled and that his successor has been instructed to investigate the affair and punish the responsible parties.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Paris.—The death of Cardinal Jette, Archbishop of Paris is announced.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—All big British liners scheduled to sail to-day got away except Pannonia, the fireman of which walked out in sympathy with the pro-Irish strikers. Hundreds of longshoremen have returned to work and the only piers still deserted are those of the White Star line.

Paris.—General Weygand has been appointed Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

DISCUSSION ON MOSLEM UNIVERSITY BILL.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Aug 30.

The consultation meeting of the Muslim University Association fixed for the 29th was held yesterday. About 30 members were present and the meeting lasted for 5 hours. The Muslim University bill was discussed, and the suggested changes have been forwarded to the Hon. Member for Education.

MOB RULE IN BELFAST

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN RIVAL FACTIONS.

TROOPS FIRE ON COMBATANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

A mob in Belfast yesterday evening attacked and partially wrecked a small police-station and some Unionist houses. A veritable pitched battle between the rival factions ensued in which paving stones were used indiscriminately. The Police and the troops charged the combatants with bayonets but the fighting was resumed with increased fierceness. The troops ultimately fired wounding six. The feature of the fighting was the number of women and children participating using heavy weapons and supplying their menfolk with missiles.

RIOTING RENEWED.

MOBS PREVENT DELIVERIES OF FOOD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

After a short respite rioting was renewed in Belfast yesterday with increased fury. Three attempts were made to burn the Independent Labour Hall. A new feature of the disorder is that mobs are preventing deliveries of food. Fighting is proceeding. The damage since the beginning is enormous. One claim for compensation alone amounts to seventy thousand sterling.

6 KILLED, 50 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Six persons were killed and fifty injured in the rioting in Belfast yesterday. The troops used armoured cars and machineguns.

QUEENSTOWN IN A STATE OF TERROR.

FURTHER REPORTS OF LOOTING AND WRECKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 30.

The Cameron Highlanders kept Queenstown in a state of terror until daybreak. A number of private houses were attacked as well as business premises some of which were looted. The damage is estimated at £10,000 sterling.

Dublin Castle reports that six shops were wrecked and sixty-four partially wrecked. The statement adds that the police in the Oughterard district of Galway have rescued three men kidnapped by the Republic and have also effected several arrests.

CAMPAIGN FOR MR. MACSWENEY'S RELEASE.

MR. REDMOND HOWARD'S APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 30.

Mr. Redmond Howard has resumed his campaign on behalf of Mr. MacSweney. He has telegraphed to the Queen stating that one of Mr. MacSweneys lungs is affected and begging that Her Majesty will cooperate in securing his release. Mr. Howard is also appealing to the Lord Chancellor and Sir Edward Carson.

PRO-IRISH STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

LONGSHOREMEN REFUSE TO UNLOAD LINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 30.

New York.—A pro-Irish strike is developing in the docks in sympathy with Mr. MacSweney and Archbishop Mannix. The sympathisers on board the British, American, French and Belgian vessels came out and paraded the town, while 250 negroes unloading a Cunard liner also struck. Four White Star and five Cunard liners are at present affected and the other British liners which are due to arrive will probably also be drawn in. The longshoremen state that they will refuse to unload them unless Mr. MacSweney is released and Archbishop Mannix allowed to go to Ireland.

BAQUBAH RE-OCCUPIED BY SIKHS.

SITUATION ELSEWHERE UNCHANGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

Bagdad.—Aug., 29.—Baqubah was re-occupied by the Sikhs on the 28th in face of little opposition. The situation elsewhere remains unchanged.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

MORALITY OF GOVT'S. DECISION QUESTIONED.

"TIMES" SYMPATHY WITH IRISH CAUSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

"The Times" in a leader on the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork says that the conscience of the country must question the morality of the Government's decision. The Government may obstinately enforce the decision, but if they do, they will have to confront consequences with far less than moral support necessary for the continuance of the present line of the Irish Administration. "The Times" assures Ireland that a great body of public opinion in England shares its anxiety and regards the course of it with regret and no small measure of shame.

DOZEN HUNGER-STRIKERS IN CORK GAOL.

WORSE CONDITION OF LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

The Lord Mayor of Cork was distinctly worse tonight when he commenced the seventeenth day of fasting. His pulse was very low. His brother after a visit declared that he collapsed this afternoon and that difficulty was experienced in bringing him round. There are a dozen hungerstrikers in the Cork gaol who have reached the twentieth day of fasting. At least two are not expected to survive the night.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TE T OF NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the resolution on "Non-cooperation passed at the Gujerat Political Conference at Ahmedabad:

"This Conference is of opinion that there is deep discontent in the country on account of the injustice done in relation to the Khilafat and Punjab and the people have lost all confidence in the sense of justice of the British nation and therefore to express their outraged feelings in a disciplined manner and to get the demand of the people satisfied without resorting to violence advises the people gradually to withdraw co-operation from Government and to continue doing till a satisfactory redress of their wrongs is obtained.

(2) The beginning of non-cooperation should be made with the least risk possible. The conference approves of the idea that the beginning should be made by the educated and leading classes and is, therefore of opinion.

(a) That Indian Title-holders and others should publicly renounce their titles.

(b) That the lawyers should suspend their practice during continuation of the injustice of the Khilafat and the Punjab and should make efforts to induce the people to abandon courts and to arbitrate their private quarrels through Punch.

(c) That the schools and colleges being a great means of the maintenance of the control of Government should be abandoned and the people must take national education in their own hands.

(d) That to help Government in conducting its administration by voting at elections or entering the Councils till full justice is done in relation to the questions of the Punjab and the Khilafat and the injured feelings of the people are pacified is to wound the self-respect of the nation. Therefore this conference recommends that nobody should stand as a candidate for the new Councils, and if there is any candidate not to vote for him. Not only that but they should tell Government as well as the candidates that they do not desire to send any representatives to the Council.

Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth supported by Messrs. M. C. Patel, G. R. Dabholkar and Dr. Karsukh V. Hora moved the following amendment:—

"This conference is of opinion that there is deep discontent in the country because great injustice is done in relation to the demands made about the Khilafat and the Punjab and therefore people have last confidence in the sense of justice of the present Brittish administration".

KATHIAWAD NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, Aug. 28.

In the Karbharis meeting held on 24th last it was decided to frame motor rules applicable to the whole province and a committee was appointed to frame them. The question of the representation of the petty Talukdars in the meeting was also considered. The meeting expressed its sympathy for the cause and referred. The talukdars to the Agent to the Governor in the first instance.

It is understood that our Mr. Tudor Owen, I. C. S., the junior administrator of Bhavnagar is proceeding on furlough and Major Burk the Political Agent, Halar is appointed to the post.

It is strongly rumoured that Mr. Bladen of Junagadh will be packing off shortly.

The Porbundar State Gazette publishes a resolution under the signature of the Diwan that in connection with the Rawli land, occupied by any one, it would be put to auction if any one wants to buy the same and the original occupier would be given other land and will also be allowed to take off the superstructure.

"FOREDOOMED TO BE ILLUSORY."

TURKISH TREATY VIOLATES MUSLIM CONSCIENCE.

"KHILAFAT—A MERE PHANTOM."

DELEGATION'S CRUSHING REJOINDER TO PREMIER.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

LONDON. Aug. 29.

The following correspondence passed between the Private Secretary of the Premier and the Secretary, Indian Khilafat Delegation:—

"A fair peace."

"I am directed by the Prime Minister to acknowledge your letter of July 10th. The Prime Minister wishes me to say he has given careful consideration to your arguments as he did to the considerations you laid before him at your earlier interview. He considers that the peace with Turkey is a fair peace, is in accordance with the principle of nationality, and is appropriate both to the history of Turkish misgovernment in the past and their conduct in wantonly joining German imperialist conspiracy, during the late war. He would refer you to the official reply to the Turkish observations on the draft Treaty, of which, for convenience, I attach a copy. ...

"The Prime Minister wishes me to add that the Treaty of peace is, in no sense, directed against Islam or its adherents. His Majesty's Government have too great a regard for loyal and public spirited action of the Mahomedans of India and the Empire to allow themselves to be influenced, in any way by such motives. The Treaty was concerned with the Turks and their misdeeds, and not with the religious motives at all.

* * * * *

"The Prime Minister trusts now that the Treaty has been signed by the Government of His Majesty the Sultan that the members of the Khilafat movement will loyally accept the decisions of the Government and the Great Powers faithfully."

(Sd.) P. H. KERR.

DELEGATION'S CRUSHING REPLY.

The following answer to the above was sent:

"I am directed by the Delegation to acknowledge receipt of your letter addressed to the President of the Delegation, on the 18th instant in reply to the Delegation's letter the 10th July, addressed to the Prime Minister.

"I am to say that in view of the terms themselves of the Treaty, forced upon Turkey, which were dealt with at considerable length in the Delegation's letter to which you have now replied, they are unable to accept the Prime Minister's statements that it is a fair peace or is in accordance with the principle of nationality. Nor can they accept his judgment with regard to the alleged misgovernment of Turks in the past, or their motives for the intervention in the war as altogether false or absolutely impartial.

"With reference to the statement that the Treaty of Peace is, in no sense, directed against Islam or its adherents and that His Majesty's Government could not allow themselves to be influenced, in any way, by such motives I am to say that the Treaty will be judged by the Mussalmans of India, and, in fact, by the entire world, on its own merits, and the intention of the Powers, in drawing it up and in forcing it upon Turkey, can only be deduced from its terms. The Delegation had very carefully examined these terms before addressing their last communication to the Prime Minister, and is forced to say "that they have no hesitation in repeating what the then said that the Treaty "is one which in its implied intention and effect must directly violate Muslim conscience" and that it "cannot fail to be equally repugnant to their non-Muslim compatriots in India as a whole."

The overruling consideration.

"The Delegation desire me to add that would invite the attention of the Prime Minister to the overruling consideration that it is not enough for His Majesty's Government to be convinced that the peace is a fair peace, and in accordance, alike with the principle of nationality, and deserts of the Turks, and that the Treaty is in no sense directed against Islam or its adherents. What is of equal, and, in fact, of greater importance, is that the Mussalmans of India, their compatriots, and their co-religionists elsewhere, should be similarly convinced.

Khilafat a mere phantom.

"In this connection I am to invite the attention of the Prime minister once more to the article 139 to point out only one provision to which the most serious objection must be taken by every Mussalman. Nothing has been said, about this and similar articles in your letter under reply, nor in the enclosed reply of the Allies, to the observations of the Turkish Government in spite of the fact that His Highness Damad Ferid Pasha as well as His Excellency Reshid Bey had strongly urged its removal. While other provisions of the Treaty combine to defeat the object that even the late Lord Cromer had in view when in the course of a debate in the House of Lords on the 15th April 1915, he desired the Mussalmans to be assured the Khalifa would be "a Muslim of such position as to be independent of any European pressure of any kind or sort", and are thus calculated to reduce the Khilafat to a mere phantom. Article 139 constitutes a direct unmistakable assault on the Khilafat and demands that the Khalifa himself should agree to the abrogation of his inalienable jurisdiction over the Mussalmans all the world over.

Principal of Nationality violated

"I am to say that many arguments can be advanced in support of the Delegation's carefully considered judgment, but that they do not desire this letter to be overloaded with any more arguments specially as no attempt has, so far, been made on behalf of His Majesty's Governments and their Allies to meet the arguments that, have already been advanced. I am however, to add that on showing the Prime Minister himself the Treaty violates the principle of nationality both in Thrace and Asia Minor, which he declared in his pledge of the 15th January 1918, to be "pre-dominantly Turkish in race". In view of this clear and emphatic declaration the Delegation cannot conceive how the Turks can now be considered to be in the minority in the region assigned in the Treaty to Greece.

Mandates in "Mespo[illegible]" and Syria

"With regard to the application of the principle of nationality to Mesopotamia and Syria, the Delegation feel it would be almost superfluous to offer any comment of their own, when the state of these regions where the state of the Arab population is openly at war against the mandatory powers, is itself a sufficient commentary on the Great Powers' regard for the principle of self-determination.

"With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter I am directed by the Delegation to say that they do not think they can recognise the claims of any of the Great Powers except Great Britain to their loyalty and that when the Khalifa of the Islamic world is for a time being virtually under the forcible domination of the Great Powers, and the Government, acting in his name, is under the same duress, decisions which it may endorse cannot be regarded as binding upon the Mussalmans.

"Fordoomed to prove illusory."

"The members of the Khilafat movement cannot, therefore, be expected to accept loyally such decisions merely because the Treaty has been signed by a certain Delegation from Constantinople, and, in any case, the loyalty of every Mussalman is in the first instance due to God. Consequently Indian Khilafat Delegation cannot but regard the hope expressed by the Prime Minister, as in the existing circumstances foredoomed to prove illusory "No obedience," declared the Prophet of Islam, "is due to a creature of God which involves disobedience towards the creator".

Faithfully, Hayat.

STRIKE SITUATION DISCUSSED.

COMMISSIONER'S ATTEMPT AT EXPLANATION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding, when the Corporation thanked the volunteers etc. who had worked during the cholera epidemic among the Mahomedan pilgrims. The Commissioner with the permission of the Corporation made a lengthy statement in regard to the prevailing strike among the sweepers in the city. There was a general desire among the members to discuss the situation and know what was happening. Finally a committee of the Corporation was appointed, at the request of the Commissioner, to cooperate and work with the Commissioner to effect a settlement with the strikers.

On the motion of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla the letter from the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory regarding sterilization of milk, was recorded.

REPORT ON CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

The Corporation considered the Health Officer's report dealing with the outbreak of cholera among pilgrims during June. The Health Officer said the value of innoculation was conclusively proved in cholera cases. He further said that in view of the admirable work they have done, he should be glad if the Corporation would pass a vote of thanks to the following societies and individual helpers:—

The Byculla Muslim Volunteer Corps, Captain Mr. Zafer Ali Yusuf Ali the Anjumani Khuddam Mun Nabi, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, the Social Service League, the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and Mr Ismail Gaznavi.

Dr. Batliwalla moved that the Corporation's best thanks be conveyed to the persons named above.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded and the motion was carried.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT RE STRIKE.

The Municipal Commissioner then asked permission to make a statement about the strike. He said he believed in a frank and open statement and discussion of the whole situation, as he believed in the good sense of the Corporation and the public generally.

Concerning the sweepers' strike he said the following were the facts of the case:—The facts as to the conditions of labour of the class of Municipal employees to which the strikers belong are as follows. In January last they were receiving nominally the men Rs. 17 per month pay and allowances and the women Rs. 13/8/. They are of a class in which both husband and wife normally work and in many cases the younger members of the family work also almost entirely—in Municipal service and the combined earnings of a family are therefore respectable. They have at various times rendered yeoman service to the public in the City—in former times by remaining on duty during the worst days of plague and in later times by resisting the temptation to strike when millhands and others did so. There are about 4 thousand of them on strike—the scavengers who clean refuse from the streets and gullies and remove it from the flats. The total number of men and women employed on this and on cognate duties is more than eihgt thousand—so that the rise of Re. 1 per head in their wages means an additional yearly expenditure of something of over a lakh of rupees.

SPECIAL HOUSING FACILITIES.

They have the advantage over other Municipal employees in this respect, viz., that they are housed at a purely nominal rent. In the case of men they pay 8 annas a month, while the women pay 5 annas. Members of the family working elsewhere pay 12 annas but non-working members of the family are housed free. Thus a family receives housing accommodation for which it would have to pay 3 or 4 rupees a month at least for about ½ or 1/3 of the market price. I have several times considered the desirability of abolishing this rent altogether but have refrained from doing so as I fear that if all check were abolished the quarters already often crowded would be desperately overcrowded by the introduction of strangers. There can be no doubt that the housing provided often leaves much to be desired but it is at least normally weather-proof and every possible effort is being made to improve and increase it.

In January last as I came to know the conditions I at once realised that this class of labour had a proper claim to an increase. In the service of a Corporation employing many thousands of labourers, it is impossible to decide in a hurry where increases are most needed and how big they should be—but pending a full investigation of the question, I was so convinced of the necessity of a rise in the case of the Health Department staff that I took the responsibility of raising the pay all round by 1 rupee and this has actually been paid to them since January 1st. Subsequently having reviewed the comparative claims of the various departments of labour I decided that these men must have at least one more rupee advance immediately. The total increase of 2 rupees was duly sanctioned by the Standing Committee in June with effect from April 1st, but as increases had also been sanctioned in other branches and bills for the payment of arrears for 4 months had to be prepared for many thousands of employees the Account's Office and Departments concerned had not been able to pay off all arrears up to the date of the strike. The bills are now ready and payment of the arrears due i.e. about Rs. 4 per head will be made as soon as they resume work.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN PAY.

In July last I received through the Conservancy Superintendent and Health Officer an application unsigned but purporting to be from all the begaries asking for 2 annas extra per day or pension.

I was anxious to hear what the men had to say so I called a meeting of Patels and representatives of the begaries at the Grant Road stables on July 1st, and with the Health Officer interviewed them and heard what they had to say. As usual, they were somewhat incoherent and did not agree as to what they wanted. The petition asked for an increase of 2 annas a day or say 60 annas a month, I was able to tell them that an increase in pay of a further rupee per month would shortly be sanctioned. Thus of their request 44 annas per month remained to be made up. On enquirying into the condition under which they were working, found that they were supposed to work days a week, without holiday, and that their pay was cut, if they were absent even for a day. This is stated in their petition. As a matter of fact, the majority of them were absent for more than one day per week: on an average and were therefore losing a considerable proportion of their sanctioned pay. I decided that the best way to increase their pay was to insure them one day's holiday on full pay per week. This would necessarily involve considerable additional expenditure. I have also decided that they must be given an yearly holiday and ruled that they should be held to be entitled to 15 days' leave on full pay every year. The effect of these orders was to give them pay for 67 days a year or say 2 months which under the old conditions they would not have received owing to absences from work. Now two months pay at Rs. 19 per month equals Rs. 38 per year or rather more than Rs. per month. Thus whereas in their written application they had asked for 2 annas extra per day or 60 annas per month, I have actually increased their monthly receipts not only by the Rupee they received before their application in July, but by Rs. 4 per month or 64 annas as against the 60 annas they asked for. They appeared to me to be quite satisfied with the arrangement which thought they understood, but apparently, they did not do so, and no full monthly payment on the new lines had been made before they went on strike or I do not think, they would have done so. Proposals for the grant of Provident Fund to these and other employees are already before the Corporation. So these people actually received much more than they asked for.

I go into these details to let the Corporation and the citizens of Bombay know that these men had no just reason for going on strike without notice and endangering thereby the health of the City.

POSTPONEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS.

Continuing he said the prosecutions had been postponed at the suggestion of some gentlemen who had promised to effect a settlement and he hoped most of the men would return to work on Tuesday. Therefore he had postponed the prosecutions. These two gentlemen were accompanied by five of the leaders of the strikers, but before they had gone the strikers repudiated the two gentlemen entirely. He thanked Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Dr. R. T. Nariman for the assistance they had rendered. He had been through some of the gullies himself and the condition of Bombay after seven days of strike was by no means a matter of serious anxiety. There was no immediate danger of an epidemic.

He was, however, not entirely idle and 400 Kutchra carts had been removed on Sunday and burned. He was going to concentrate his attention on those parts of the city from Crawford Market to Kalachowki and not on the rich parts of the town. He had also tried to get men from outside Bombay, and he hoped to get 400 to 500 men. He, however, hoped that they would be able to pull through with the help of Providence, and he asked the Corporation not to be alarmed.

ATTITUDE OF SRIKERS CONDEMNED.

There was a principle involved in this and it was this: Is a comparatively small portion of the general community to be allowed as a high way robber to come to the public of Bombay and hold a pistol at its head and say "Your money or your life"?

The strikers were intimidating the public of Bombay, and he was very strongly against it. He desired to associate himself with a committee of the Corporation to deal with the situation, so that they could deal with the situation promptly.

DR. SUKHIA'S RESOLUTION.

Dr. Sukhia then moved:

That with reference to the declaration made by the Commissioner as an urgent matter as regards the policy adopted by him in connection with the Municipal scavengers' strike the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approve of his policy and that they cordially support him in it. (2) That with a view to satisfactorily allaying and setting at rest the existing restlessness and anxiety with regard to the health of the city prevailing among the citizens of Bombay a committee be appointed to enquire in consultation with the Commissioner and report at an early date on the whole question of the Municipal Scavengers' strike with power to take evidence and meet from day to day. (3) That the Secretary be authorised to submit the Committee's report whenever ready at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded and the resolution was passed after a lengthy discussion.

The Corporation sat till a late hour and after adjourning till Thursday next discussed the Development Scheme.

CORPORATION DISCUSSES STRIKE.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

There was a discussion in the Corporation meeting about the strike. The Municipal Commissioner made a lengthy statement and said the strikers—a minority of the public—could not be allowed to hold a pistol at the head of the public and say "Your life or your money." The members after hearing the Commissioner rather lugubriously applauded some reactionary sentiments expressed by the landlord element in the Corporation. The main theme of these gentlemen was the threatened coming downfall of Capital. Again and again cynical remarks were made against the "agitators" who were supposed to foment the strike.

NO LACK OF LIP SYMPATHY.

There was, however, no lack of lip sympathy from these reactionaries, and the Press also came in for severe comment for its ventilating the grievances of the poor men. The upshot of the whole lengthy discussion was that a Committee was appointed to co-operate with the Commissioner to arrive at an understanding with the strikers. As became a capitalistic body the Corporation blamed the strikers for going on strike and thus bringing the whole city into jeopardy. Except Mr. Joshi, the members failed to realise the real import of the whole affair, and the gravity of the situation. It was more a matter of class against class, than a matter of considerations of equity or sympathy with the poor. After keeping themselves in a state of somnolence for a week the Corporation has delivered itself in a manner which does not reflect much credit on it.

PETITION OF SWEEPERS.

COMMISSIONERS NOTE.

The following is the petition of the sweepers to the Commissioner and his note on the same:—

To

The Municipal Superintendent,
Health Department, Bombay.

Sir,

We, all the undersigned 7 Wards' workmen of this Bombay Municipality, most humbly and respectfully beg to lay and bring to your kind notice the following few lines, which we hope fully your honour will take into your kind and favourable consideration:—

Sir, we beg to state that your Honour will be good enough to do good about our monthly wages. Now at present in this Bombay District almost all the workmen of the private firms have made bad strikes about their wages owing to the heavy dearness, but we poor workmen have helped this British Government as well as this Bombay Municipality and were doing our duties in order without doing any kind of strike, etc. We poor workmen received a reply that we are not daily labourers like outsiders and therefore they are getting daily a rupee or Re. 1-4-0, but, Sir, we are also daily labourers, because we are not entitled to enjoy pension or any kind of Funds too. If we absent for a day from duty that day's wages is cut out of our monthly wages, or if we went on leave those days' wages are also cut out of our monthly wages. Such is the state of us poor workmen and under these circumstances, your honour will easily understand that we are daily labourers. If any kind of disease occurred in Bombay District, we and our poor families are actually helping the Municipality and not hindering the work. We are all ready to do any kind of work whatever our work necessitates and requires still. We are quite unfortunate that no notice has been taken as yet regarding our wages. We request your honour will be good enough to pay kind attention to us and to our humble petition. This is our request.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

Your honour will be good enough to grant us pension, if not we may be granted increase of only annas 2 to our present wages daily, as well as we may be granted one month's privilege leave after a year with full pay and also we may be granted leave for each Hindu holiday. We, the Municipality's workmen, the living in Municipal quarters, that is four or five families in one quarter and for which 8 annas of each workmen is cut out of his monthly wages or its average of Rs. 8. Sir, it is quite possible to get a quarter outside for Rs. 8. So we hope, your honour will kindly take this our true statement into your kind and favourable consideration and will kindly grant us a favourable reply.

For doing this act of kindness, we shall ever remain grateful.

We beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servants, all the workmen of 7 Wards of Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, 29th June, 1920.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTE.

The following is the Municipal Commissioner's note re. the petition of the striking sweepers:—

I interviewed the Patils and begaries of the Health Department this morning. I explained to them the increases I have proposed in their pay. I have reason to believe that this will be sanctioned by the Standing Committee with retrospective effect from the 1st April, on Wednesday next.

I quite agree as to the impossibility of expecting this staff to work seven days a week all the year round. I informed them that orders would be issued that each man or woman was to work for six days a week only without any deductions from their pay I understand that at present Sunday is only a half working day. Without wishing to interfere with your arrangements, I think, it would probably be advisable to make it a full working day and to arrange for the necessary extra staff to do work as usual on that day. I shall be glad to know what arrangements are finally made.

I do not think that any alteration is necessary in connection with housing arrangements or rent except that more accommodation is required. The fact that this Conservancy staff is housed, is frequently brought forward by the labour staff of other branches as a claim for more generous pay. I think that with the new increases proposed the Conservancy staff will be better off or at least as well off as the labour staff of any other rank.

Fifteen days' leave in a year with full pay should be allowed in the case of all the staff on the understanding that it can only be taken as the exigencies of public service allow. But I think that arrangements should be made to ensure that every worker does take these 15 days some time during the year.

Please pass this on to Chief Accountant for his remarks.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON.

1-7-1920.

8TH DAY OF SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

EFFORTS TO REPLACE STRIKERS.

WILL SOMNOLENT CORPORATORS WAKE UP?

Monday, 11 a.m.

The Municipal sweepers' strike continues without any abatement. If anything the situation has been made worse by the whole staff of sweepers joining the strike, and thus almost paralysing the conservancy system in this city. Altogether some 4,000 men are on strike now, and most of them were sitting in front of the Municipal Offices on the Maidan, perhaps waiting for the decision of the Municipal Commissioner.

EFFORTS TO REPLACE STRIKERS.

Since the notice was issued by the Municipal Commissioner nothing of importance has taken place, and the men have not given away. Instead of pacifying the men, many more have joined the strike. This is the state of things. The Municipal authorities have been making frantic efforts to engage new men from the mofussil to replace those on strike, but these efforts, in their very nature, are likely to prove futile. It is no easy thing to replace a force of four thousand men simply because they ask for higher wages to which they are rightly entitled. The Municipal Commissioner's notice says that the men are furnished with quarters at a nominal rent—that nominal rent to be deducted from the princely wages of Rs. 18 per month which the strikers are getting at present. The increase already sanctioned has not yet been paid, because the Standing Committee had not yet sanctioned it. The Standing Committee is quick enough to sanction the salaries of higher officials, but when it comes to the wages of the sweepers it must be getting very wary and economical.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO BURN GARBAGE.

The health conditions of the city remain the same. Some slight efforts were made by the Municipal authorities to collect the garbage thrown on the roads and fire it. But these efforts were only partially successful, for a slight drizzle in the evening put out all the fires. Besides, it is foolish to set fire to wet heaps of sweeping and the only result was smoke. This attempt to fire the heaps was confined to some big streets, the other roads were left to take care of themselves. The garbage heaps are still there emitting the most harmful and dangerous smells. The gullies are still choked up with half-rotten things, and they present a most dirty appearance. On the footh paths "kuchra" is still piled up to "decent" hights In the lanes these heaps grow higher. The roads are still unswept.

"BURN YOUR OWN REFUSE."

The Health Officer has issued a notice to the public should themselves burn the refuse. This is a counsel of perfection, for the Health Officer must not be aware that the majority of people in this city live in one-room tenements, and any effort to burn refuse in the small rooms will be worse than the nuisance created by the refuse. The public must be thankful that at least after a week the Health Department have realised their responsibilities and made some efforts to clean the city, although the result is not visible to the eye. But it is a pity that they should have taken a week to devise even these small measures. It was fortunate there was no rain during the week, otherwise the health conditions of the city would have been horrible. From the very begining great ineptitude has been exhibited in the handling of the whole affair, and the result is the city is suffering for the last seven days. It cannot but be said that the Municipal Corporation are purposely courting a disaster. The health conditions of the city could not be worse than they are now, with these dumps of refuse lying about all over the city. The dumps are still there, and Municipal efforts to cope with the situation have been unavailing.

OUR SOMNOLENT CORPORATORS.

What is the Municipal Corporation doing. The members are busy wagging their tongues about the future development of the city, but if they do not look to the present state of things, the city will be developed out of existence. These gentlemen have not even raised their little finger to set matters right, and their attitude has been one of somnolence. This suspended animation should not last long if the Corporators have the interests of the city at their heart. They hive not taken the slightest interest in this strike, and have allowed matters to drift. Is this the attitude of vigilent corporators, to whose care the health of the city is entrusted? It appears as if the Corporation is suffering from mental paralysis which nothing can cure, except a calamity of the very first magnitude. And then it will be too late.

SWEEPERS' FRIENDS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly find space for the following in your to-morrow's issue?

[illegible] Society [illegible] Journal, Morning, the object of [illegible] to give all possible help to the Bombay sweepers in their attempts to secure their demands. Its line of action is generally as follows:—(1) To place in the hands of the sweepers as a token of active brotherly sympathy from their fellow citizens some decent sum of money (2) Under the leadership of their "Friends" to take them in procession through certain parts of the city in order to evoke and increase general sympathy for their cause (3) To see the members of the Corporation and to request them to do justice to the sweepers etc. The following subscriptions were collected.

Mr. P. M. Bapat, Rs. 20; Mr. B. R. Sagarkar, Rs. 10; Mr. D. Y. Phatak, Rs. 10; Mr. S. L. Thosar, Rs. 10; Mr. J. N. Thatte, Rs. 5; Mr. V. P. Nagpurkar Rs. 2; Mr. D. V. Deshpande Rs. 2; Mr. V. M. Avate, Re. 1; Mr. Joshi, Re. 1; Mr. K. R. Sumant, Re. 1; Total Rs. 62.

The above Society was organised at a meeting of sympathetic gentlemen who assembled at 735 Girgaum Road (Bombay National Union's Rooms) at the request made in a letter published in the "Sandesh" by Mr. B. M. Bapat who on the 28th instant personally saw a number of sweepers and finding that their demands differed materially from the authorities' offers to them published in the "Sandesh" of that date, wrote to the Editor of the latter paper a brief note stating the demands as ascertained by himself and asking sympathisers to meet him at 735 Girgaum Road to take practical steps to show their sympathy. The office of the Society is at the above place where Mr. K. R. Sumant, the Secretary of the Society is in attendance during practically the whole day. Mr. P. M. Bapat is the president and will be available at the office in the morning upto 10 a.m.

The Society requests sympathisers of the sweepers in the city and in the mofussil to write immediately to the secretary intimating their sympathy in explicit terms which alone will entitle them to be enlisted as members of the "Sweepers' Friends" Society. The Society further begs all sympathisers to send what money contributions they can to the following address:—Mr. S. L. Thosar, Girgaum General Stores, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4 (This gentleman is the Treasurer of the Society). All collections and accounts will be acknowledge in the press.—Yours etc.

P. M. BAPAT.
President, "Sweepers' Friends".

B. N. Union's Rooms Bombay 4.
735 Girgaum Road,

P S. The men are still firm. It is intended to arrange a procession of the men through certain parts of the City to-morrow afternoon. If such a procession takes place some members of the "Sweepers' Friends" Society will take part in it and beg for contributions in aid of the sweepers on strike.

EMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

VISCOUNT CAVE TO PRESIDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 30.

Geneva.—In conformity with the resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference in Washington in 1919, an International Commission on Emigration has been constituted, one third of which is composed of Government delegates, one third of workers' delegates and one third of employers' delegates. Brazil, Canada, China, France, Japan and India have nominated Government representatives, Australia, Germany, United States, Poland, Italy and Sweden have nominated workers' delegates and South Africa, Argentine, Spain, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia and Switzerland have nominated employers' delegates. The presidency of the Commission is assigned to Viscount Cave, Britain.

The International Labour Bureau has addressed a comprehensive questionnaire on the subject of emigration to forty-two governments which are members of the League of Nations. The first task of the Commission will be to collate all reliable information for the benefit of all. The questionnaire aims principally at obtaining intelligence regarding the present situation in each state on the emigration and immigration of workers and the laws in force relating to these matters. The opinion of each Government is sought on a large number of questions concerning all the aspects of the emigration problem, the possibility of harmonising diverse wages and international coordination of legislation. The Governments are requested to reply before October 15th. It has been arranged for the Commission to meet at Geneva in the spring of 1921.

INDIAN COINAGE BILL.

MR. R. D. TATA TO MOVE POSTPONEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Council Mr. R. D. Tata will move for the postponement of the first reading of the Indian Coinage Bill till the first meeting of the reformed council.

MODERNISATION OF CHINA.

UNION OF SOUTH AND NORTH.

CHINESE PREMIER'S PROGRAMME

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Peking.—Premier Chinyungpeng outlined his programme which he announced would include employment of every means to secure the union of the North and the South, modernisation of China including establishment of Civil Service based on merit, compulsory education, encouragement of industry in which foreign capital would be invited to participate and reduction of army and navy to the limits necessary to maintain internal peace. He hoped that Foreign Powers would meet China henceforth in the spirit of cordiality and sympathy with which China was attempting to meet them.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

"THE TIMES" ON "INGENUOUS INDIANS'" PROPOSAL.

Those ingenuous Indians who propose to present a memorial to the Prime Minister suggesting that Mr. Montagu should be made Viceroy of India must be very unfamiliar with certain wholesome characteristics of British public and official life. There is no surer way of ruining the chances of any candidate for a few exalted posts, including the Viceroyalty of India, than publicly to advocate his claims. The authorities charged with the delicate task of choosing a Viceroy of India rightly prefer to be free from external pressure. There are many reasons why Mr. Montagu, whose name has been so prominently associated with the approaching vacancy, should not be appointed. Some of those reasons need not be set forth here, but two appear to suffice. We hold that a Secretary of State for India should never be appointed Viceroy, while no Viceroy should afterwards be made Secretary of State. If a precedent is now created, future Secretaries of State may be tempted so to frame their policy of control as to facilitate their subsequent selection as Viceroy. On the other hand, a Secretary of State who has previously been Viceroy might be led to regard himself as still Viceroy in all but name. For somewhat similar reasons, no Secretary of State should ever visit India during his term of office except in very exceptional circumstances, such as existed when Lord Crewe accompanied the King-Emperor to the Delhi Durbar. Lord Crewe's visit was so tactfully managed that it had no untoward results, but there can be no doubt that Mr. Montagu's visit materially weakened Lord Chelmsford's position. The relations between Lord Chelmsford and his official superior were excellent, and Mr. Montagu scrupulously observed the prescribed etiquette, but the inevitable consequence was that the Viceroy suffered an eclipse from which he has never quite recovered. The second and far more potent reason is that no man should be chosen as Viceroy of India who has drifted, however accidentally, into a contentious position upon current Indian controversies. We have the better title to make this objection because we supported the broad principles of the constitutional reforms with which Mr. Montagu's and Lord Chelmsford's names are associated. We were, moreover, in substantial agreement with Mr. Montagu's view—though not with his handling—of the case of General Dyer. Yet the very fact that Mr. Montagu has been both fiercely assailed and warmly supported in these controversies renders it impetative that the choice now to be made should not fall upon him. The first duty of a Viceroy is, in Lord Curzon's historic words, to "hold the scales even," and however much we may believe that Mr. Montagu would be entirely impartial, large numbers of people, both in India and in this country, hold, very strongly, a contrary view. The new Viceroy must have a clean sheet, in the sense that he should be acknowledged on all hands to be free from partisan predilections. There should be no appointment which would be the signal for a further outbreak of recrimination. Mr. Montagu should be content with the knowledge that he has already indelibly inscribed his name upon the broad pages of Indian history, but it would be best that he should leave to others the completion of the task he has so arduously begun.—"The Times."

DEFAMATION BY PARSI LADY

BOTH ACCUSE FINED RS. 500 EACH.

Yesterday (Monday) was fixed for the delivering of the judgment in the case in which Munchersha D. B. Wadia and Meherbai Framji Barucha had been charged by Miss Lily Paul with defamation in the Court of the First Class Resident Magistrate at Bandra Mr. D. R. Desai.

The first accused Wadia sat on a chair in the court and began to weep aloud. Gradually the weeping ceased and then he sobbed and sighed most pitifully. He appeared to have been unconscious for some time. Stimulants were administered and the Government doctor was sent for, and the Magistrate permitted Wadia's removal to hospital.

In his absence the legal representatives of both the accused were present in Court to hear the judgment.

Both the accused were convicted of the offence they had been charged with and fined Rs. 500 each, half of which if recovered was to go as compensation to the complainant.

KACHA CARHI INGIDENT

MUHAJIR SHOT BY SOLDIER.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent on the Frontier wires from Peshawar, dated the 24th August, the following:—

The facts dealing with the Kachagarhi incident, in which an Indian was unfortunately shot by a British soldier, should do much to dispel the doubts which have arisen over the incident and to refute the allegations made by the Khilafat Committee, which were repeated in an impassioned speech by Mr. Zafar Ali Khan before several thousands of agitated Indians in Lahore An official enquiry has been held, and, whilst the first communiqué issued by the Government, based upon the facts and statements gathered quickly after the affair had happened is not strictly correct in detail, in the main it is so, and the statement that only one man was killed strictly accurate.

On the 8th July, Babar Khan of Tanjai left by train for Jamrud as head of a pa of 52 Muhajirin. At Islamia College station a British soldier, a military policeman, was told that there was a man on the train travelling without a ticket. The soldier approached the man and received an insulting reply to his query, so he informed the stationmaster that he had better be put under arrest and handed over at Jamrud Thereupon the man set up a cry for rescue to his brother Muhajirins, and the other 51 of the party tumbled out of their compartments and proceeded to stone the soldiers.

Another private, who happened to be on the train, seeing his companion in difficulties, went to render assistance, only to be similarly received with a heavy shower of stones. Eventually an officer, also a passenger, attracted by the noise arrived on the scene, and he was confronted by a menacing crowd and a liberal proportion of flying brickbats, one of which hit him a severe blow on the head which sent him to the ground temporarily senseless. Fearing worse trouble the station officials started the train, and the two soldiers unable to reach their carriage had to find a tempo rary refuge on the engine. The officer was rescued by a kindly Indian and dragged into a third class compartment.

HAND-TO-HAND SCUFFLE.

When the train arrived at Kachagarhi the officer had sufficiently recovered to leave the train and turn out some sepoys from the station post, and he proceeded to search the train for his assailants. Two of the men were discovered, riding in a female compartment, and when requested to leave one of them caught up a spade and attacked. The two engaged in a hand-to-hand scuffle, from which the Indian eventually broke away only to return to the attack still brandishing the spade. Being in danger of his life, the officer snatched a rifle from a near-by soldier, and endeavoured to intimidate the man by exhibiting the pointed end of the bayonet.

Burning with fanatical enthusiasm the man continued to advance, and so determined was he in his actions that one of the privates, observing that the officer was still suffering from the effects of the blow on his head and obviously totally unable to defend himself, took the rifle out of his hand and advised him to go away. The Muhajir then turned his attention to the private. He continued threatening with the spade, but failed to come to close quarters because of the menacing bayonet. Finding this method of attack barren of result he desisted, and commenced to throw stones, and the Private eventually had to fire, hitting the man in the shoulder. Whilst on the ground, wounded, without any word of command, one of the Mahomedan sepoys from the post fired two rounds, hitting the fallen man twice.

In the meantime the other man left in the carriage had been called upon to assist his fellow Muhajir, and he advanced to the attack. As he was unarmed the private contended himself with using his fist, and the man subsided to the permanent way knocked out. He recovered before the train started.

The news of the *fracas* speedily reached Peshawar City, and crowds turned out in motors and tongas to welcome the Muhajirin. The leader of the party, Babar Khan had, however, continued his journey, and was given out as dead by Khilafat agitators. The dead man's daughter was kept out of sight, but was later produced on a public platform with much theatrical effect At the subsequent inquest held by the District Magistrate three members of the Khilafat Committee were, by special permission, allowed to be present.

UNSAVOURY FEATURE OF THE EPISODE.

The above facts were put before them, but even this did not prevent the issue of obvious lies, which they have allowed to obtain so much credence among the people of Lahore and Peshawar. The stupid statement that the officer had despatched a man with a bayonet is not borne out by the facts or by medical evidence. Some colour was probably given to the story owing to a bullet wound being in the shoulder, quite near the neck. No other person, except the officer, who had to remain in hospital for a fortnight, recovering from the effects of his injuries, was hurt or wounded. The only unsavoury feature of the episode, as far as the conduct of the military is concerned, is in the action of the Mahomedan sepoy.

A further message states that for some time past conditions in the Mansehra Tahsil of the Hazara District have been unsettled. Khilafat agitators have been busy exploiting the religious susceptibilities of the ignorant classes of this frontier backwater, but it was hoped that the collapse of the Hijrat movement, which so speedily quieted the more advanced tracts of the Peshawar District, would similarly have acted as a cold douche in the tribesmen of Hazara. However, [illegible]

SAVED FROM SACRIFICE.

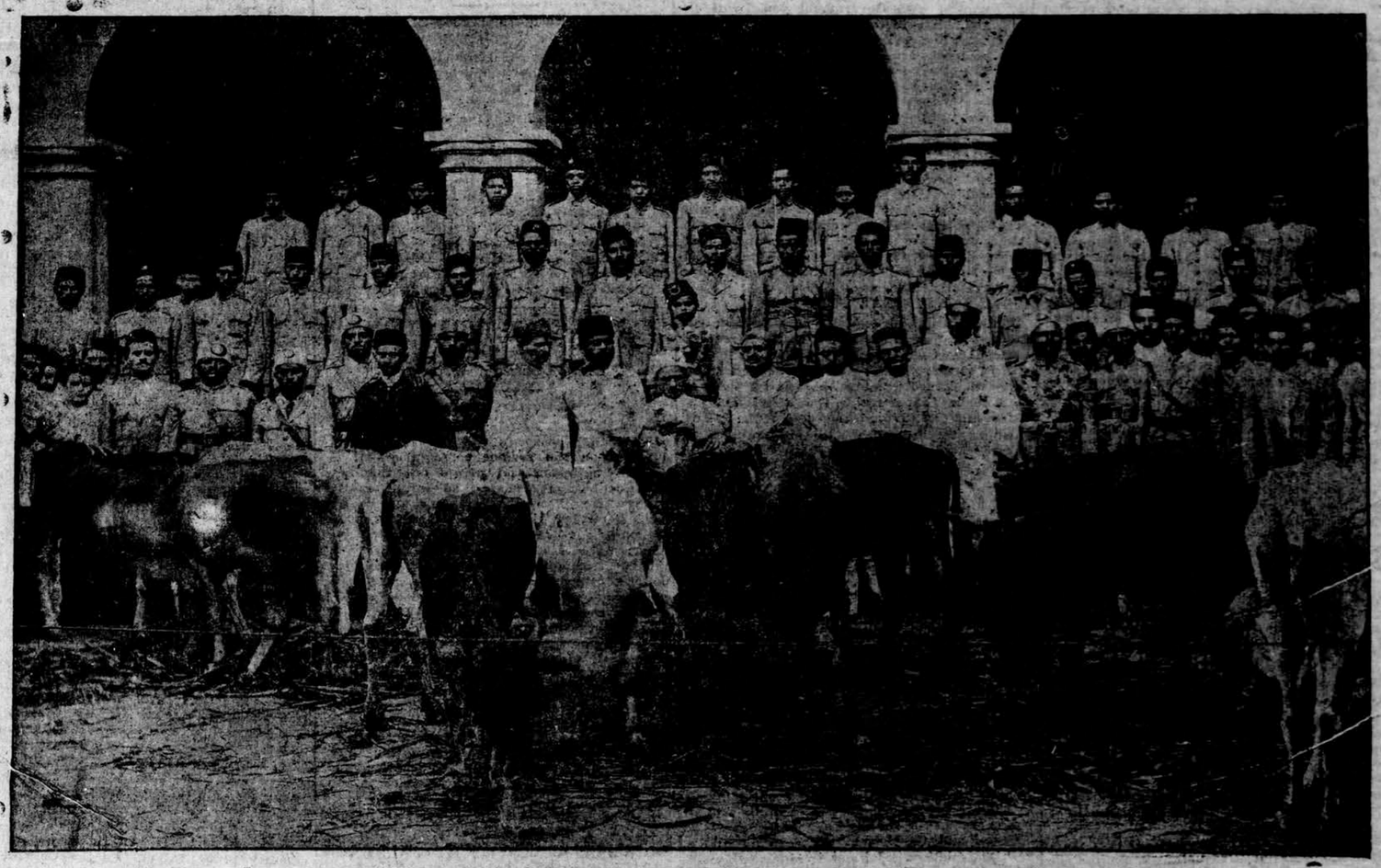

Photo Taken at Kalbadevi Road, with the Moslem Volunteers who saved the cows from sacrifice on the last Bakri Id, festival. These cows have been secured by the Bombay Cow Protection Society.

accentuated by the virulent preachings of various local Mullahs, and the public, ordinarily quiet and docile enough, have been worked up to a dangerous pitch. This feeling has had an adverse effect on the trans Border tribes particularly in the vicinity of the Black Mountain, and as a precautionary measure a small column of troops is being sent out to Agror valley. The authorities hope that this show of force will steady the situation and obviate trouble. As it stands at present it cannot be regarded as very serious, but the people of the Black Mountain country are extremely fanatical, and, should there be an actual collision, further trouble might be anticipated.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S ACCOUNT.

The following account was received from Mr. Shaukat Ali:—

It is necessary that true facts about the loss of the life of one Muhajir, Habibulla Khan Shaheed, and the wounding of another Muhajir, Tazagul, should be made public. I could not myself go to Peshawar, but met Agha Maqbool Shah, president, Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor, secretary, Khilafat Committee, and Mr. Mirbad Shah. The last two along with Haji Jan Mahamed were associated by the orders of the Chief Commissiosner, with the Deputy Commissioner while making enquiries at the inquest and so know the facts. They supplied me with copies of the statements which the eyewitnesses made before the magistrate, also a statement of the wounded Muhajir Tazabul. We do not know what report the magistrate has made and I do not wish to make any comments. The true facts are there and cannot be easily passed over.

The following points deserve special notice:—

1. The railway fare from Peshawar to Jamrood is only two annas and three pies.

2. British soldiers have nothing to do with the checking of tickets.

3. Habibulla Khan Shaheed, aged about 40, was a very tall and handsome man, nearly seven feet high, and had his relations and other Muhajir ladies travelling in the female compartment. He had 19 wounds on him.

4. All agree that there were no spades anywhere there.

The country, specially Muslims, have a right to demand and early publication of all papers and a fresh communique from the Chief Commissioner, as his first communique has been acknowledged to be full of wrong information. Finding the Muhajirin to be absolutely innocent 90,000 Hindus and Muslims, men and women, accompanied the funeral to the burial ground.

The following is the statement of Taza Gul (wounded), resident Tangil tehsil, Chhar Sada, district Peshawar:—

I got into a train from Peshawar Cantonment. When the train arrived at Islamia College station, a noise was made in the female compartment that British soldiers had jumped in that compartment. Habib Ullah, deceased, and myself went to the female compartment. Two soldiers weze standing on the platform and one was in the female compartment. We asked him to get down, but he refused. Hence we had to pull him down. Then they began to beat us. We also beat them. They hurled stones at us and we threw stones at them. The train whistled and started. The soldiers ran and got into a compartment.

We sat in the female compartment with our mothers and sisters. When the train arrived at Kachagarhi those soldiers got down and they whistled hard and ran towards the Fort wherefrom they brought more soldiers, and ran towards the train and surrounded it. In the meantime, an officer holding a naked sword in hand came running with more men. The officer and soldiers began to search the [illegible] us out to the officer saying that there they were. The officer ordered us to get down. Thereupon the soldiers got into the compartment and forcibly dragged us out. Habib Ullah, the martyr, was about to get up, when the officer hit him with the sword and he again fell. The soldiers took guns from the Indian soldiers and began to hit us with bayonets and butt-ends. I received an injury from a bayonet in the head. I ran, but fell and swooned.

The following is the statement given by Mian Chunnan, son of Mian Ghulam Jelani of Mian Khail, residence Mohalla Mukarab Khan, Yaqatoot, occupation milk seller, Peshawar City:—

On Thursday the 8th July, 1920, I was taking milk to Jamrood by train. When the train arrived at the Islamia College station a noise came from the female compartment. Every one heard it. After that these two, one that was slain and the other who was hurt, ran towards the female compartment. The two British soldiers were standing below and one soldier was standing in the female compartment whom the slain dragged down from the compartment. They began to fight. The two parties then threw stones at each other. The train started and the soldiers took their seats in some front carriages. The slain and the wounded sat in the female compartment. When the train arrived at Kachagarhi the two soldiers got down first from the train and whistled and then the third got down. Two of them ran towards the Fort and the third remained standing. The two soldiers brought a column of soldiers towards the train and the sepoys after formation loaded their guns with cartridges and set bayonets to them and then surrounded the train. After that one officer with some soldiers, swords in hand came towards the train from the Fort and began to search the train accompanied by those British soldiers. Having seen two or three other compartments they came to the female compartment where the deceased and the wounded were sitting. The soldiers pointed them out to the officer and he ordered them to come down. Hence, the soldiers rushed upon the deceased and the wounded and dragged them down. When they had fallen on the ground the deceased picked up a stone to throw at them. Upon this the officer attacked him with his sword and ordered the sepoys to fire at him. But no sepoy was seen firing. Then the soldiers and the officer took the rifles from the sepoys' hands and began to attack the deceased and the wounded with bayonet and butt-end. The deceased caught the bayonet in his hand, whereupon the officer releasing the rifle fired at him. Then the British soldiers also fired at him. The deceased exclaimed 'Allah-o-Akbar' and passed away peacefully. The train had to be detained for two hours and then proceeded again and I also went in the same train to Jamrood.

The secretary, Khudamul, Muhajirin, telephoned to the political tehsildar not to allow the Kafia in question to proceed. Afterwards the secretary himself went and asked him. The political officer, however, allowed the Kafia to go without even passports for the simple reason that the truth might not be disclosed.

ANOTHER PESHAWAR WITNESS.

Evidence tendered by Ghulam Hyder Khan, son of Mahomed Hai Qutreshi, as inhabitant of Peshawar C. Division, is as follows:—

On the 8th July when this incident happened I was going to Jamrood by railway on personal business. I was in the same train in which this incident happened When the train reached he Islamia College station and stopped a hue and cry was raised which reached the ears of everybody. It was heard that soldiers had [illegible] ed went in the direction from which the noise came and got into the female compartment. The soldiers were asked not to enter and one was forcibly dragged out of the compartment. Upon this two soldiers who were standing outside and we three, making in all five, were struggling. In the meantime, the engine whistled and the train started off. The deceased and the wounded both got inside the female compartment. When the train reached Kachagarhi a sharp sound of whistle was heard and one or two soldiers were seen running towards the Fort and after afew minutes some two soldiers with a column of military sepoys came running to the train and surrounded it. After then some sepoys and an officer with a naked sword in hand came near the train and soon after coming began to search it. When two or three compartments have been searched the deceased and the wounded were both ruthlessly dragged out from the train and thrown down on the ground. Immediately after falling down, the deceased got up from the ground. Upon this the officer attacked him with the sword and the deceased again fell down upon the ground. The officer ordered to fire. Then the soldiers forcibly took the rifles from the sepoys and began to attack with bayonets and butts whereupon the slain began to throw stones. Upon this, according to the order of the officer, they and the officer began to fire at him. Many shots were fired. The deceased after receiving bullets fell flat on the ground. No man could g[illegible]t from the train to help them becaus[illegible]rain was surrounded by sepoys with [illegible]ns and fixed bayonets and the sepo[illegible]ling all not to [illegible] down, otherw[illegible]ill be shot dead, 'It is the or[illegible]hey said.' The train, we[illegible]o hours and then she [illegible] to Jumrood to[illegible] ing seen Sahil[illegible] train to Pesh[illegible] train stopped [illegible] because the po[illegible] ty inspector of [illegible] Then both the[illegible] were put in t[illegible] ment station.

OFFICER W[illegible]

The following [illegible] Rahman, son [illegible] at present in [illegible] mohalla Khuda[illegible] war:—When at[illegible] ed Kachagarhi [illegible] facing the For[illegible] from the train [illegible] one soldier got [illegible] whistling the t[illegible] running. They [illegible] to the train acc[illegible] sepoys and sur[illegible] him an officer w[illegible] and with some [illegible] train and began [illegible] two or three com[illegible] ed the deceased [illegible] ged out of the [illegible] they fell upon th[illegible] to get up and th[illegible] of the sword. Th[illegible] on the ground. [illegible] firing. The Indi[illegible] ply. The British [illegible] snatched the rifles [illegible] gan to attack the [illegible] with bayonets and [illegible] ceased began to t[illegible] and soldiers then b[illegible] deceased fell flat [illegible] of the shots. Nob[illegible] help them as the [illegible] sepoys with fixed [illegible]

for nearly two hours and then started for Jumrood. Then I came back to Peshawar with my servant by tonga.

RATONA SLAUGHTER HOUSE SCHEME

SAUGOR CITY, Aug. 26.

Under the auspices of the Ratona Gan-wadh Niwarak Sabha, a public meeting was held yesterday, when Mr. Nathuram, pleader Jubbulpore, delivered a lecture strongly condemning the Ratona at Sangar City, slaughter house scheme. A deputation for placing the whole matter concerning the scheme before the Calcutta special congress session was also elected.

No cow was sacrificed here on Iduzzoha.

SAVE THE CATTLE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Prophets, Poets and Philanthropists—all have been the protectors of cattle. They all have shown intense love for the dumb animals. For Sir, are not the cattle more faithful, and more useful than many men? In the East Cow is a sacred animal. Even the bullocks and horses are kindly thought of; so much so, that a day is set apart as the holiday, when they are garlanded taken round the town in a procession! This love for animals is specially noticeable in India, where the Jains and the Hindus maintain large Panjrapoles for disabled cattle. It is, therefore, no wonder, but natural, that the Hindus should feel extremely hurt at the thought of establishing a slaughter house at Saugor, where the slaughter of cattle would be terrible. It is also necessary to examine briefly and dispassionately, whether the Hindu sentiment protest are based on the solid rock of truth and Righteousness

(1) Against Religion:—Animal slaughter is distinctly against the teaching of: (a) Jainism (b) Budhism, and (c) Hinduism and (d) the protection of cattle is a special injunction of Lord Zoroaster also.

(2) Against ethics:—The slaughter of cattle is repugnant to the spirit:—

(a) Of Christ, (b) of Confucious, and (c) of all other teachers and reformers of the world.

(3) Against Economy:—The slaughter of cattle is against the principles of economy and against the present condition of our country: For (a) Our cattle are perishing in large numbers during the lean years. (b) They parish for lack of storage of hay. (c) They depreciate in quality and in class. (d) The strong and sound ones are exported (e) The middling ones are secured by butcher. (f) The farmer is feeling the pinch of cattle. (g) The dairies are short of milk and of butter. (h) And the net result is that Agriculture suffers, farmer suffers, and the masses of people suffer and many succumb to death during the famine years.

(4) Against the Public Health.—Not only are the diseases contracted by partaking of animal food, for which slaughter of animals is inevitable, but that the slaughter of cows and buffaloes leaves a distinct gap in the [illegible]ircle and strength of these animals, which [illegible]ds to the deterioration of their stock, of [illegible]nd of the butter and the consequent [illegible] and high prices of these indispensable [illegible]s. Sir, I fail to see how our [illegible]e saved, how our children can be [illegible] the price of milk and butter [illegible]ive. I ask, [illegible] the welfare work of women un[illegible]elmsford suffer? (b) Wil[illegible]elfare inaugurated t[illegible] Will not our Hos[illegible]s suffer for want [illegible] price? Sir, it [illegible] of public health [illegible]erection [illegible]ble short [illegible]ery. [illegible]nt polic[illegible] conflict [illegible] sett[illegible] (c) A[illegible] years. (d [illegible]nment ar[illegible]r seal of [illegible]er house [illegible]e further [illegible]ssion.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION SCHEME.

"THIN END OF WEDGE TO DRIVE OUT INDIANS."

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN COMMITTEE URGED.

The following telegram has been addressed to Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce by the committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association in connection with the voluntary Repatriation Scheme of the South African Union Government:—

My Committee having carefully considered the South African Union Government's Voluntary Repatriation Scheme, regard it as fraught with the danger to the rights and interests of Indians in South Africa. First, it involves relinquishment of the right of domicile acquired and natural. The Indian Relief Act 1914, has no precedent and is inapplicable to the present scheme as it referred to persons whose domicile was at least debatable. Secondly, the Scheme is viewed with the gravest apprehensions as the thin end of the wedge to drive out Indians from South Africa under the guise of Voluntary Repatriation, seeing that such schemes worked out by a powerful majority the interests of the White races against Indians are sure to be used as engines of undue pressure to repatriate Indians from the country. Mr. Wynne Cole's recent speech at Maritzberg and a Durban telegram stating that the scheme is already being abused confirm the view. Therefore though the relinquishment of domicile whether natural or acquired, is voluntary under the scheme, yet the dangers above pointed out render it imperative that a responsible Indian Committee appointed by the Indian Association in South Africa should be immediately constituted to check each case of repatriation and secure that no Indian should sail unless the committee so appointed is satisfied and has certified that he is fully aware of the consequences of his acceptance of state aid for repatriation and that no force, fraud, intimidation or pressure was used. My Committee earnestly urge upon Government to press upon the attention of the Colonial office the necessity of appointing a committee as suggested and of taking all measures to safeguard the rights and interests of Indians domiciled or born in South Africa.

INDIAN POLICY IN E. AFRICA.

PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION OF RACES.

The following telegram has been addressed to Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce by the Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association in connection with the East African Indian Policy:—

My Committee having carefully considered the statement recently made by the Governor of the Kenia Colony on several important points of Indian Policy, regard it as utterly disappointing and incapable of meeting the requirements of the Indian situation in East Africa. My committee strongly object to the allotment of only two seats to the Indian population and earnestly press for a general franchise applicable equally to Indians and Europeans and adequate representation of the Indian population both in the Legislative Council and the Municipalities in proportion to their number and with due regard to their interests and their past and present services to the country. My committee strongly object to holding the uplands as a special preserve for Europeans involving prohibition even of sale to Indians of land in the upland districts. In this connection my committee draw attention of the Government to Lord Elgin's just and emphatic opinion that it was not consonant with the views of His Majesty's Government to impose restrictions on any particular section of the Community in regard to the acquisition of land, and submit that the argument now urged by the Colonial Office for setting aside that view is absolutely unsound and untenable. With regard to the right of Indians to acquire agricultural lands, my committee urge that Indian settlements should not be relegated to swampy marshes and uneconomic lands. My Committee emphatically object to segregation of races as tending to perpetuate and increase racial animosity and earnestly insist upon early withdrawal of that part of the reform scheme subject to rigid enforcement of sanitation within all residential areas whether occupied by Europeans or Indians. Referring to Educational facilities my committee trust that the principle of equality will be maintained. My Committee earnestly urge upon the Government the urgency of immediately pressing upon the Colonial Office the necessity of making these alterations, as otherwise bitter disappointment, considerable ill-feeling and consequent unrest will prevail both here and among Indians in East Africa. My Committee while appreciating the efforts of the Government for securing equality of rights and status for Indians in East Africa, think that there is need for further efforts still and hope that these will not be wanting.

Government; and it is but meet for a Christian and humane Government to stop [illegible] cruelties of this animal killing appeals a [illegible] strong efforts of the Humanitarian [illegible]

REFORMS—CORPSE WITHOUT SOUL.

MR. ABAS SUPPORTS NON-COOPERATION.

The following is the continuation of Mr. Abas Tayabje's speech at the Gujerat Political Conference:—

But in the present instance knowing what I do of the happenings in the Punjab and of the men who were responsible for those happenings, it is impossible for me to say "Well, all that is now finished-let us move on with the Reforms." I have sat on two non-official commissions and it has been driven into me that Reforms are merely a corpse without a soul, unless we at the same time possess our birth-rights, namely, the liberty to live where and how we like within the Empire, and the liberty to think and express our thoughts freely. It is in order to prevent our aspiring to regain these birthrights that O'Dwyerism was perpetrated in the Punjab. Of what use is then the advice given to us by Lord Sinha and men of that stamp of mind? We cannot co-operate with men who represent O'Dwyerism. We are also asked to co-operate with the Anglo-Indians. What sympathy have they shown to us during our agony? Go to the Punjab, hear these people making merry about the way the Indians were tortured and humbled in their presence and then only you will understand how impossible it is to co-operate with them. The "Times of India" had the temerity to say on behalf of the Anglo-Indians that Dyer's actions were condemned by most of them. That assertion roused such a hornet's nest as to compel it to be more diplomatic thereafter and to cease speaking on behalf of that community on this subject.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is because I do not think life is worth living when my fellow countrymen and I have ever before our eyes the phantom of O'Dwyerism and all it connotes that I have undertaken the heavy and responsible task of presiding over this Conference in which some solution has to be found for obtaining redress for the past and protection for the future. In trying to find the solution you have to remember that addresses and petitions and resolutions and deputations to England have all failed you and then deeply ponder whether there remains any other course to be taken to remedy the existing evils or whether we should passively submit to these evils. We are a weak nation, an unarmed nation, and at present a subject nation—for that brotherhood and partnership of which we heard so much during the war has not yet come into existence—what then can we do? The one course that has now been proposed in India is non-co-operation. I for one regard non-co-operation as the last and legitimate resource of a weak and subject nation—one bankrupt in all physical resources to right its wrongs—notwitstanding our revered Mahatmaji's view to the contrary, and therefore do not hold with those who think it justifiable in no circumstance. You, Ladies and Gentlemen, will have to decide before you disperse whether there be any method left open to you which you have not yet tried besides non-co-operation which gives you even a 25 per cent chance of obtaining what we want, namely, redress for the past and protection for the future. If any other method than non-co-operation can be found to give even a 25 per cent. chance of obtaining our desires I would accept it and with all the vehemence I possess advise you to adopt it in preference to non-co-operation. I have not yet been able to discover any and so am unable to place it before you.

DYERS AHEAD.

If however, no other course is discovered during our discussion then with great grief I shall be forced to accept non-co-operation, though I am fully aware of and realise the dangers and difficulties which we shall experience. Don't remember one thing—though non-co-operators may be resolved on and honestly mean to carry it on in a peaceful manner other forces will probably thwart their purpose. We have had some experience of this sort at the meeting of the Muslim League in Bombay and the shooting at the Badshahi mosque in Lahore. You probably recollect that at that meeting of the Muslim League which was held in opposition to the express views of the then Police Commissioner a couple of rowdies who interrupted and abused the president were able to cause the meeting to break up. The president and members of the Managing Committee asked the Police Officer in charge to remove the rowdies. He declined to interfere saying if the meeting were broken up then he would take charge of the Pandal. Policemen with big staves had been kept hidden behind canvas curtains and I have not the slightest doubt that those staves would have been used against us had we tried to eject the disturbers. The situation was saved, however, by Mr. Mazharul Haque's quietly dissolving the meeting. At the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore when feelings were running high a C. I. D. Officer perturbed the minds of the assembly and was thereupon forcibly driven out, the excitement caused thereby giving justification for the firing on the crowd that subsequently took place. Thus by adopting non-co-operation we shall run the risk of coming into conflict with people who will not leave us alone and thereby bring us into conflict with representatives of the Government and then you may expect O'Dwyerism with a vengeance; and rest assured there will be no lack of ammunition or machineguns or aeroplanes. You know some official with an unhinged mind has only to imagine that this movement of non-co-operation is "rebellion" and on that account make over the situation to the Dyers, who evidently are numerous in the Army yet, and then you will have something more than the repetition of the events in the Punjab! If ultimately non-co-operation has to be adopted you have fully to realise this in fixing the details of the programme to be carried out.

OTHER DANGERS.

Besides the danger of this movement, started with the deliberate intention of eschewing all violence, suddenly ending in violence on account of some untoward event there are other dangers to which I must refer. For unity between our Hindu and Moslem brethren which only had slight success and it was only due to mob psychology that on the occasion of the Ramnavmi festival and thereafter on account of the uncalled-for firing on peaceful crowds that on the one hand our Hindu brethren partook water and sherbet from our hands and we took them into our mosques to address the assembled crowds culminating in members of each community carrying piers containing bodies of some dead members of the other. We never did these things in cold blood nor do we do it now as a matter of daily social observance showing that our unification is still somewhat incomplete and will not bear any great stress. We must therefore be careful not to do any thing which will impede the unification which is going on. Take for instance the working of the non-co-operation movement started by the Khilafat Committee in Sind. In that province there are 90 per cent. Moslems to 10 per cent. Hindus. The Moslems who were formerly the rulers and owners of the greater part of the land have lost their importance and are now losing their property owing to want of education. A great sore will be caused thereby between the two communities, which is yet in the process of healing, on account of non-co-operation. Moslems are being forced one way or another to give up their lands which are naturally taken up by their Hindu brethren, and this will continue to be the case for years to come Do you think the present *Entente Cordiale* will be able to stand such a trial should the Hijrat movement continue?

If you do ultimately adopt non-co-operation do so with the full conviction that it will take a considerable time most likely some years before you will achieve success; because for effectual non-co-operation you will have both to educate and organise those on whom you could rely to answer the call you will make on them. The power that Labour has acquired in England of making its will felt is due to a long course of education and organisation as you all know.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS.

Whatever programme may be laid upon, this must be clearly borne in mind that the burden of responsibility and self-secrifice must rest for a long time to come on the shoulders of the leaders and the educated classes in the first instance and not on those of the masses in general, who have not yet been educated upto that point of self-restraint which is essential for the carrying out of so momentous a movement.

The Moslems in India have already started non-co-operation to obtain a revision of the iniquitous Treaty which Turkey has been forced to sign as all their representations both in and out of India have produced no result—nay the British Premier whose former pledges have all flown to the wind now expresses his satisfaction at the practical extinction of the Turkish Empire. What are you my Hindu brethren, going to do to help them? I do not wish to dilate on this difficult question, for, besides involving a religious aspect necessarily affecting Moslems alone, it also involves another affecting all coloured race. Do you suppose for a moment that had the Premier made a solemn promise to any of the Colonies inhabited by the white races forming part of the British Empire he would have dared to enter into a Treaty which was opposed to his promises? He would not have done so as he would have felt compelled to keep his promise to a *white race* especially in the case of a self-governing colony which could drift out of the Empire at its will. But coloured races could not, and I suppose according to him should not, expect to be given that much consideration and so he could flout all their protests against his breach of faith. We have not been unaccustomed in India in the past to such treatment but so open a breach of faith in the face of the whole world is quite a new performance even for the strongest of Premiers and his cabinet, and it is for you to say whether you desire to obtain such a revision as will accord with the pledges given and if so how. If you join the non-co-operation movement started by the Khilafat Committee and Mahatmaji, do it with all that care and caution I have asked you to exercise in the adoption of non-co-operation to obtain justice for the wrongs done to the Punjab. For my part I am unable to suggest any other course. All that was possible has been tried but has resulted so far in failure. It is futile to taunt us with attempting to coerce the Government. Whatever action we may take to get our wrongs righted can easily be deemeded to be coercive.

WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN TROOPS.

Among the other questions that require some immediate action to be taken is to obtain the withdrawal of our Indian troops from those parts of the world with which we have no concern. At present there are large forces something like 55,000 men in Mesopotamia. We are told that the Arabs there hate us. I can believe that and therefore ask what are we to Mesopotamia and Mesopatamia to us? Why should Indian forces be utilised beyond India's frontiers in matters that do not concern her? England has taken the mandate without our being partner to it and let Englishmen and English Colonies therefore undertake the task of giving effect to it. To-day it is our men and to-morrow it will be our money that will be used in this mad adventure. So far as it is known to us soldiers of other Colonies are taking [illegible] part in this. It is a shameful misuse [illegible] the authority of our Government [illegible] but our men knowing that even [illegible] countries have been added sole[illegible] efforts to the Empire all [illegible] to the share of the white p[illegible] claims to equal treatment [illegible] be trampled upon. For [illegible] only to call your atte[illegible] reward India is [illegible] quest of East Afri[illegible]

This C[illegible] should m[illegible] misuse of [illegible] ment in [illegible] be with[illegible] now fin[illegible] despatch[illegible]

We have [illegible] should ad[illegible] to come [illegible] post [illegible]

operation. Opinion in India seems to be somewhat divided. Personally I do not see how those who go in for non-co-operation can at the same time enter these councils. The keeping out of the councils will, for the moment, do no especial harm, for whilst non co-operating with Government you will devote yourselves in educating and organizing our people for carrying through your program me. There is a large number of our brethren who do not see eye to eye with us on this point and they will for the present co-operate with the Government to work the Reforms. They will soon find that they have been entrusted with the powers without the means for giving effect to them for want of money. It is when by our solid work we can prove to these brethren what we have achieved in the way of education and organisation and to establish that they will not be able to achieve anything worth the name under the existing circumstances that they will turn favourably towards us and then when all parties are united we shall score an unparalleled success.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

For educating our people in a manner befitting Indian citizenship we shall require national schools—schools in which our boys will be taught without let or hindrance those subjects which we ourselves fix for them so as to make them realize that they are Indians first and anything else after. For this, great self-sacrifice will be required of our educated men and those possessing wealth I am told very successful trials are being made at Ahmedabad, Anand, Broach and Surat where [illegible] graduates are devoting themselves to teach a considerable number of boys. All honour to such men. We must get more of such self-sacrificing patriots and place funds at their disposal for carrying on this grand work without which you will not be able to achieve anything.

After referring to Swadeshi, he said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will see that I have on this occasion not touched upon any provincial question. The fact is all such questions depend so much on the non-co-operation question. As a rule we are asking Government help in various matters but I am not certain whether it would be proper to do so if you once decide on non-co-operation. So far as I know there is just now no such provincial question as requires being debated upon immediately. Should any such be found to exist I have no doubt it will be placed before you in the shape of a resolution.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now done with my address. I know it represents most inadequately all our needs and wishes but the issues I have touched upon are so grave that they alone occupy all our thoughts and therfore I have addressed you mainly respecting them. The issues involved are so grave and momentous that I pray you to give all those who may address you a fair hearing and after carefully weighing both sides of the question to pronounce your judment.

TERMINATION OF ALCOCK ASHDOWN STRIKE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Through the friendly intervention of Mr. Boyd, the Commissioner of Police the strike of the Alcock and Ashdown men which had prolonged for 36 days was terminated and the men have at the meeting held yesterday at Matarpakhdy unanimously decided to resume work from Monday the 30th instant. The chief bone of contention was the reinstatement of two men i.e. Fernandez and Rodrigues who according to the men were wrongly dismissed. Their other demands have been partly conceded i.e. they have been granted 10 per cent. permanent increase and the hours of work have been fixed at 48½ hours per week, an 8½ per day including Saturday when the hours of work are to be six. The question of the dismissal wrongful and unjust of the said two men and their reinstatement has been referred to arbitration to an individual in Board to be mutually agreed upon in consultation with Mr. Boyd. Both the parties have agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrator. The men have also appointed Mr. Baptista and myself as their representatives on the Arbitrator Board.

The moral of this str[illegible] significant i.e. it is neither to the [illegible] of the employers or employe[illegible] ng the strike. If the employers [illegible] demands are just then th[illegible] de them quickly rath[illegible] after a good deal [illegible] high time that [illegible] evised to bring [illegible] of labour dis[illegible] ne the better. [illegible] only remedy out [illegible] a have faith in [illegible] institution with [illegible] are fully conver[illegible]

[illegible] bitration or con[illegible] atever name you [illegible] as would inspire [illegible]. In such cases [illegible] hat both sides [illegible] rators of their [illegible] should then ap[illegible] h a person whose [illegible] nd question. If [illegible] nnecessary strikes [illegible] quent bad blood [illegible] employers then [illegible] n should be en[illegible] s. They should [illegible] as they could on [illegible] but if they find [illegible] men are unreason[illegible] hesitate to refer [illegible] o arbitration.—

[illegible] GINWALA,
Hon. Secretary,
Workmens' Union.

[illegible] SUBSIDING.

Press.)

[illegible] LCUTTA, Aug. 28.

[illegible] in Midnapore. [illegible] persons are being re[illegible] se of Rs. 553. Th[illegible] e sanctioned rupe[illegible] ted as Takavi ad[illegible] nd Balasore districts [illegible] area eight acc[illegible]

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

TIMES OF SITTINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Sittings of the All-India Khilafat Conference, under the presidency of Moulana Mahmudul Hasan at the Congress Pandal will be as follows:—

5th September 7 to 11 a.m. and 8 to 11 p.m.

7th September 8 to 11 p.m.

Tickets for the Reception Committee, visitors and delegates will be available at the Khilafat Office, Seraj Buildings, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta, from 1st September.

For the delegates of the Khilafat Conference only, the lodging and boarding will be free for 2 days. Khilafat delegates must have delegation certificates from their Local Khilafat Committees.

KHILAFAT AGITATION.

"BENGALEES" WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The "Bengalee" in its leader to-da dwells upon the serious consequences of th Khilafat agitation and points out that pas sions are being aroused and forces are loose which it would be impossible to control. Referring then to the murder of Mr. Willoughby, Deputy Commissioner of Kheri by a Mahomedan fanatic with th aid of accomplices it says: "Here m be one ostensible result of the excitemer of passions through means and methods which have consistently deprecated. It is too ab horrent for words. The leaders of the Khila fat agitation have warned their follower against all violence and they will no doubt condemn this murder but let them not for get what has been pointed out so frequently by people who do not yield to them one inch in their love of the Motherlind that the ran and file of the Khilafat camp are not endow with the same sense of discrimination an self-restraint as their more prudent leaders."

NON-COOPERATION.

PRINCIPLE APPROVED BY JALAGAON PUBLIC MEETING.

The Secretary, Indian Home Rule League Branch, Jalgaon (Buldanas) wires under date August 26:—

A public meeting on Tuesday under the Presidency of Shriyat Pandurang Dinanath passed the following resolution unanimously.

"We accept the principle of non-cooperation but do not approve of the methods suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.

"That the Special Congress should appoint a committee to consider and propose methods but councils should not be boycotted and Swadeshi resolution and complete boycott of British goods to express the resentment of the country for wrongs done to India in the matters of the Punjab and the Khilafat. The resolution was put by Mr. Sadashivrao Kelkar and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Gupta.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY IN DELHI.

NO COW-SACRIFICES ON ID-DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 28.

Last Idduzaha was a convincing proof of Hindu-Muslim entente. Mussalmans in a body declared not to sacrince any cow. The decision of the All India Muslim League, held at Amritsar was published in the city by the All India Khilafat Workers League through hand-bills and posters. A novelty in the publication was made by using camels to take painted signboards advising Mussalmans on the Khilafat question and appealing them not to sacrifice cows inspite of opposition from interested quarters. The Khilafat Workers' League's appeal was successful and there was only a negligible number of cows sacrificed. Representatives of local newspapers and of the Khilafat Workers' League and the Home Rule League were present at the slaughter house all day long. Extra ordinary police arrangements were made and besides this unnecessary exhibition of police force a magistrate was also on duty. In comparison with the record of the last year when 150 cows were sacrified, only eleven were sacrificed on the first day. This number included more than one from the local police officers and the remaining had their source from interested and inspired souls who exhibited in an extraordinary way their religious zeal and fervour, unsuccessfully trying to persuade thousands of Mussalman spectators to their whole hearted devotion to Islam. The presence of the police in large numbers itself was annoying, but their active interference was most objectionable. One case was brought to the notice of the magistrate. Constable No. I was seen forcing one Mussalman towards his officers. The Musalman in question was not willing to sacrifice a cow and consented to sell his cow to the Khilafat Works' League. During the transaction he was twice interfered with by the police constable and Mr. Tajuddin, Secretary Khilafat Workers' League made a formal protest in writing before the magistrate in charge, complaining of the behaviour of the constable. The magistrate recorded the statements of Moulana Arif Qutbuddin, of contable No. 1 and of the Musalman who was interfered with. All butchers who slaughter cows after a protracted discussion without a discenting voice resolved not to sacrifice any cow for the next two days of *Quabani*. Their decision was published through posters and exhibited on the backs of camels. The second day of the Id was even more interesting. There were no butchers to work in the slaughter house. It was a most disappointing day for honorary magistrates and inspired souls. Besides the butchers, all Mussalman labourers refused to work. No cart was available to carry beef. Last year the second day of Id had a record of [illegible] cases, but this year after great enthusiasm shown by some interested sonally thanked the butchers and the Khilafat persons only five cows were sacrificed. Dr. Ansari visited the slaughter house and perworkers. There were more policemen than yesterday and the armed police also was in attendance.

MR. FAZLUL HAQUE AND NON-COOPERATION.

HIS ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

Mr. Fazlul Haque writes to "the Englishman."

Sir,—In response to requests from a large number of friends, I desire to say a few words in reply to the attacks made upon me regarding my attitude towards the non-co-operation movement. I had intended to postpone making any statement till the Congress League Sessions were over, but recent attacks have been so violent and so persistent that I am advised that any further silence on my part will be miscontrued and misunderstood.

The charges against me, I gather, are that I have deserted the Khilafat cause ad am opposed to the non-co-operation movement. The first charge needs only an emphatic repudiation. I am now, as I have always been, ready to work for the Khilafat and I challenge any one to say that I have ever refused to do so.

As regards the second charge, it is necessary to remember that non-co-operation, as expounded by Mr. Gandhi and the Khilafat Committee includes a boycott of professions, services, educational institutions and councils. I challenge any one to prove that non-co-operation in this virulent form was ever adopted at any public meeting or embodied in any Resolutions in which I had taken any part. Even the Calcutta Resolution merely stated that under certain circumstances, Mussulmans would find it difficult to keep their secular loyalty intact, but never laid down any details of non-co-operation. As a matter of fact, this extreme formula of non-co-operation was never adopted at any public gatherings, at least not in any in which I had taken any part, and it was hatched in Bombay and only recently promulgated by the Central Khilafat Committee. Every one, except the actual authors of the scheme, realises that the programme laid down by the Central Khilafat Committee is, in its entirety, beyond practical politics. The most ardent non-co-operationists have been forced to accept the scheme with modifications. If I also hold this view, how can it be said that I have resiled from opinions previously expressed or why should I be made the victim of attacks for holding views shared by millions of my country men?

It is a curious feature of the non-co-operation movement that its most ardent advocates are exactly those who will be called upon to make the least sacrifice Take the case of the scheme in its extreme form as expounded by Mr. Gandhi and the Khilafat Committee. Let me repeat again what it includes—boycott of services, surrender of titles, boycott of Legislative Councils, educational institutions and professions etc. Just think over it and you will find that my friends of the Muhammadi and the Mussulman will not have to carry out any part of the scheme or face the ordeal in any particular. This is why the non-co-operation movement has caught the fancy of the masses. They find that the call to arms involves no danger to them and that they can become heroes and martyrs simply by abusing others and themselves running no risks and making no sacrifices at all. The greater the talk the less the necessity for actual work—ah! it suits our national character to the ground.

One word about boycotting the Councils. I consider it would be absolutely suicidal to our national interests to adopt such an insane course. Depend upon it the bureaucracy would be only too pleased to see the Councils purged of all Nationalists; and if nationalists on their part resolve no to enter the Councils, they would only be carrying out the wishes of the bureaucracy and actually co-operating with them. I am reminded of a story. A princess fell in love with her father's standard bearer and secretly married him. They were, however at their wit's end how to get out of the palace with their lives and also about means of future subsistence. When at last the King came to hear about it, he was terribly angry and in the violence of his wrath, turned them out of the palace and in order to make sure that they might not return, settled a handsome Jagir for their maintenance. You may be sure that no one appreciated this piece of non-co-operation more than the bewildered Princess and her lover.

It is said that I want to enter the Council to become a Minister. I treat this insinuation with the contempt it deserves. I know full well that I have no chance of becoming a Minister. The party to which I have the honour to belong have conceived the mad idea of boycotting the Legislative Councils and I know it is useless to argue with them, for the wisest amongst them do not possess the brains of a barndoor fowl. Even then, if I enter the Council, I will be in the party of minority from amongst whom Ministers will never be chosen. I wish to enter the Council not to become a Minister myself but for keeping the Ministers straight and preventing them from doing mischief.

I wish to take this opportunity of contradicting a series of vile lies which are being maliciously circulated about me. It is said that I have written to the the Chief Secretary, withdrawing my letter of resignation of membership of the Council, condemning the non-co-operation movement denouncing the Khilafat agitation etc., etc. These are all atrocious lies and I fling them at the teeth of those who are maliciously uttering them about me.—Yours, etc.,

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A Lokamanya Free Reading Room has been started by the National Servant League, Dahanu.

The Bakr-Id day passed off peacefully in Delhi on Thursday.

COOPERATION.

HOW? AND WITH WHOM?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The great tussle that is raging in India at the present moment is between the exponents of Co-operation and Non-Co-operation. So far the whole Moderate Party is for hearty co-operation with the bureaucracy; and the Nationalist Party with the sole exception of Madras, is for Non-Cooperation. As this is the crucial question on which our leaders are widely divided, the position of the masses becomes very difficult and delicate; and as one of them I venture to review the situation in a calm clear and dispassionate manner.

Dr. Murray defines Co-operation as *working together* for one *common end* or *purpose*. Hence it is clear that for honest co-operation there should be two requisites:—

(a) Common end and

(b) Common effort.

Now let us examine the common purpose or the mentality of the Indians and of the burning questions of the day:—

(1) *The Rowlatt Act*:

All-India has condemned it as wholly injurious and unnecessary whereas the

Bureaucracy affirms that it is harmless and absolutely necessary!

(2) *The Press Act*:

All-India has denounced it as highly objectionable and repressive, whilst the

Bureaucracy considers it as innocent and necessary for good government!

(3) *The Punjab Episode*:

All-India has declared the Punjab tragedies as disturbances but he

Bureaucracy has persistently painted them as rebellion, revolution, etc.!

(4) *Martial Law in the Punjab*:

All-India has condemned it as unjust, oppressive and unnecessary whereas the

Bureaucracy has maintained it as necessary for the safety of the life and property of the people!

(5) *Jallianwalla Baug*:

All-India has condemned the massacre and its perpetrator Dyer, whilst the

Bureaucracy has thought, that a lesson was taught by their *Heroic General Dyer*!

(6) *Martial Law Tribunals*:

All-India has deprecated hasty proceedure and hasty judgments, but the

Bureaucracy has upheld and eulogised them!

(7) *Indemnity Act*:

All-India, barring Sir Wacha and Mr. Ghandi, opposed it as a whitewashing measure, whilst the

Bureaucracy maintained it as essential and imperative!

(8) *Hunter Committee Constitution*:

All-India urged for a Royal Commission and pressed for greater Indian representation, but the

Bureaucracy howled and growled at the Enquiry and considered the Committee as pro-Indian!

(9) *Hunter Committee Report*:

All-India has condemned the majority Report as unrighteous and un-British, whereas the

Bureaucracy has held it up as just and fair and even prejudicial to their *pious pet Dyer*!

(10) *Punjab in Parliament*:

All-India is disappointed at the lukewarm attitude of the Commons and the hostile attitude of the Lords over the Punjab debate, whereas the

Bureaucracy sneers at the Commons and jubilates over the Lords' decisions!

(11) *Dyer Fund*:

All-India has raised a fund for the Memorial of the martyrs of the Jallianwalla Baug and for the relief of those massacred at the Baug! whilst

Anglo-India has raised a fund for Dyer—their modern Demi-God—and are out to perpetuate his memory in India!

(12) *The Turkish Treaty*:

All-India has denounced it as unjust, unfair, unwise and highly injurious, but the

Bureaucracy regards it as just, fair and proper!

(13) *The Reforms*:

All-India maintains that more was due to her and is witheld without justification, whilst the

Bureaucracy argues that India has got too much and apprehends danger ahead!

(14) *Our Leaders*:

Nationalist India has hailed Mr. Ghandi—as Ghandi the good and Lok. Tilak—as Tilak the Triumphant, but the

Bureaucracy has regarded Mr. Ghandi as a mischief maker and late Lok. Tilak as Revolutionary!

(15) *Nationalists*:

The majority in India support the Nationalists as fearless and progressive workers, whereas the

Bureaucracy revel in calling them agitators, babblers, instigators, etc!

It is thus clear that on these burning questions of the day questions that affect our National life, our National growth, our National betterment and our National progress—the stand-point, the view point, the mentality of Indians and of the Bureaucracy are vitally different, and unless these are bridged by a better understanding on the part of the Bureaucracy, one fails to perceive, how co-operation human, honest and wholehearted is feasible in Political India at the present time. We earnestly pray that for the good of Britain and of Hind, it is the sacred duty of the Bureaucracy to alter its Angle of Vision, to amend its apathetic attitude and to associate with the Leaders of the people and to collaborate with them in condemning the Repressive measures, and thus furnish a proof of their *common end and common effort for the common good of Britain and Hind*! That is the basis of true co-operation and it is for the Bureaucracy to begin it in right earnest, for the remissness has been theirs so long.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

The rent-payers of Ahmedabad have submitted a petition to his Excellency the Governor in Council praying to take immediate steps for the introduction of a Rent Act in Ahmedabad. The petitioners state that the rents of houses have increased quite out of proportion and in some localities houses could not be procured even for fancy rents.

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HARASSMENT OF A ZEMINDAR.

LURID LIGHT ON POLICE WAYS.

SCATHING STRICTURES BY ALIGARH MAGISTRATE

The following extracts from the judgment of Mr. R. H. Niblett, 1st Class Magistrate, Aligarh, in case in which Pt. Basdeo Sahai Sharma, a Zamindar, and his eight servants Debi Shankar, Nathu Nai, Karan Singh Zilladar, Karan Singh Pannda Roshan, Khangal, Baltu Brahmin and Mota bhangi are charged with dacoity under Section 396 I. P. C. A summary of the judgment appeared in this journal a few days ago:—

Pt: Basdeo Sahai Sharma of Gangiri is a rais and large zamindar paying about Rs. 10,000 annually as land revenue. He resides chiefly at Aligarh, and moves in good circle and is regularly invited to Garden parties and Darbars. An invitation is filed by him, which he received for a garden party, given by His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler when he last visited Aligarh.

Put in its briefest form the case is that Chatra complainant and Natha Nai had a trifling row over some bejhar the former was selling; and on that Pt: Basdeo Sahai ordered all other accused to catch Chatra and also bring his grain away. Chatra was caught and locked up and given a thrashing and then let go, but his grain was never returned to him.

This story seems *prima facie* highly exaggerated and I have studied the police diaries in this case with great care and the study has been most helpful in bringing out the truth of the matter.

The defence is that there was a trifling row over some bejhar between Nathu and Chatra; that Basdeo Sahai called them both and gave them a talking to let them go. It is alleged that Basdeo Sahai is the only Hindu zamindar of consequence, for miles around; that these cases have been trumpeted up against him by his enemies and that the police have developed the matter merely for purposes of black-mail.

After a careful consideration of all aspects of the case I have come to the opinion that the defence states the true facts of the matter. I hold not only, that there is no *prima facie* If case against the accused; but that there is sufficient material on the record before me to warrant the conclusion of that the allegations of the defence are substantially true.

BAD FAITH OF POLICE OFFICERS.

To begin with, one fails to understand why Natha should have taken so desperate a fancy to Chatra's bejhar. Chatra himself says there was other bejhar in the market (though witnesses examined on a later day said there was no other bejhar) Natha had not known Chatra before that.

Then again Amir Ullah's toleration of the whole affair passes all comprehension. He had given a rupee as earnest money to Chatra; but this never seemed to worry him and he watched the carrying off of the bejhar with the equanimity with which he would have watched the Holi fair.

Natha is a mere boy of sixteen with anything but a dreadful appearance; and Chatra and Amir Ullah could never have submitted to him as tamely as they say they did.

But the most marvellous feature of the whole matter is that Basdeo Sahai, a man of position and refinement, should have suddenly burst forth into so violent a rage. If we believe Chatra, Chatra was entirely blameless. He had said or done nothing which could have displeased Pt. Basdeo Sahai. One can conceive Basdeo Sahai sending for them and giving them a talking to (as is alleged by the defence), but one cannot conceive his acting with such ferocity on no provocation at all.

The most glaring fact of all and which to my mind conclusively proves the bad faith of the police officers, is the question of where Chatra was beaten. On the 16th June when he was first examined by the police he said "They closed the gates (phatak) after me and locked me in a room (kamra). They locked the room (kamra) from outside and kept me locked there for two hours; and then they took me out; and then he describes how he was beaten and he winds up by saying "Then they opened the gate (phatak) and let me out".

I visited the place during the course of the case. The entrance to Basdeo Sahai's house is a big gate, behind the gate is a shed; and then after a small open space, there is a room. The gate cannot be locked from inside.

It is significant that the Circle Inspector prepared no plan of the locality till eighteen days after he inspected it. It is significant that he showed a couple of rooms behind this thatch; and above all, it is significant that till the day he came in court to give evidence he never marked the spot where the marpit is said to have taken place. He marked it before me with a circle.

CHATRA'S STORY UNRELIABLE.

Chatra's lead faith can be guaged by the answers he gave in his cross-examination after I inspected the locality. He knew the place he had pointed out to me could not, in any sense of the word, be called a kamra (which word he had used in his first statement before the police and his statement under Section 164 Cr. P. C.) To get over the difficulty he declared that by Kamra he meant a 'baithak' or sitting place (an absurd interpretation); he would call the court room an amla (an expression I have never heard before. "I am at present in an Amla." he says, "I do not know what a kamra means. The word has no meaning to me. I understand a kamra to mean a baithak. I would not call this court room a kamra. I call it an amla (on being pointed the verandah outside the court) I do not know what to call that". If ignorance and perjury were capital offences, Chatra's conviction on an alternative charge would be certain; and he would certainly deserve to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

But I cannot conceive him inventing all this by himself. There is some one behind the scenes—very possibly the investigating officer.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

And now I turn to the witnesses which have been put up. There is not one of them who can be relied on; and only one or two have not contradicted themselves.

First there is Amir Ullah Kasai. He tells us now that he saw the whole affair till Chatra was locked up and then he went away. Altaf witness says Amir Ullah had gone away before the row with Natha started. Ganesh says he never saw Amir Ullah at all. He told the Circle Inspector he did; but now denies it. To the police Mithua and Nanua said Amirullah had gone before the row began; while Samman never mentioned Amir Ullah at all. In court these three witnesses all say Amir Ullah was present all through.

The tactics adopted for securing evidence seem to have been to get them to put their thumb impressions to papers purporting to be their statements. The witnesses in the connected case under section 392 I.P.C. who were examined first, all depose to this. The witness in this present case were cross-examined two days after and denied it; but two Mithua and Samman, who were not then present, but came later, speak of giving their thumb impresions.

Regarding Mota, I have to say that the story now is that he went off after putting down Chatra's bejhar. Meta says so himself, though to the police he professed he had seen the whole row.

Mithua mentioned only the names of Karan Singh Natha and Basdeo Sahai to the police to me he names all but Mota. To the police he said Amir Ullah was not present; in court, he says he was. The veracity of this witness can be guaged from the fact that hestated he did not know why the bejhar was removed; not did he hear any one ordering it to be removed, but when I put him the direct question "Did the Lala order the grain to be removed" he replied "Yes" This man's story is that he went off after Chatra was locked up, but came back as his house peonle said there was no tarkari in the house: This brought him back in time to so Chatra emerge from the house.

Ganesh witness is a servant of Madan Lal—another enemy of Basdeo Sahai. This man told the police he had been everything from start to finish; in court he says he arrived after Chatra had been locked up and never saw the quarrel with Natha. He now says he never saw Amir Ullah, to the police he said he did.

An important witness is Nabi Baksh, who is said to have stated the whole story to the police. While relating the quarrel between Natha and Chatra he fainted off. When called in again, after several days, he said he knew nothing more; that he had not been intimated by the defence; but feared God and told the truth. This is truly significant.

Such is the case and such the witnesses in this case and it is a matter of considerable surprise to me that the police accepted this story instead of the far more reasonable one given by the defence; which story was affirmed by Har Parshad and other witnesses of the locality on the very first day of the enquiry. I have examined two witnesses Har Parshad and Jhanku Lal who live near Basdeo Sahai's house under Section 540 Cr. P. C. They prove the defence story and made the same statement before the police.

CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE POLICE.

I have now dealt with almost all points in the evidence for the prosecution and the defence. But I cannot close without referring to the "curious" proceedings of the police. I say "curious" for courtesy, as the procedure was most strange and unnatural and considering every thing I have no moral doubt that this case was got up and the witnesses secured by illegal means merely to blackmail the unfortunate Basdeo Sahai.

The manner in which the case started is also very strange. None of the witnesses not even the police witnesses except C. I. Abdulla Khan say they heard even general rumours of *Zulm* on the part of Pt. Basdeo Sahai before this. But not even C. I. Abdulla Khan heard of this matter before the 18th June. No breath of it seems to have gone abroad.

The circle inspector and the sub-inspector were together on the 14th; but it is said the latter told the former nothing till the 15th. It is curious though to note that Head Constable Maqbul Husain, who went on leave on the 15th from Barla, heard a day or two before the left that the Circle Inspector was making some enquiries regarding Basdeo Sahai at Chharra. This fact is important as the defence allegation is that the Circle Inspector and Sub-Inspector were cooking up the case from before.

DELAY IN SUBMITTING DIARIES.

The delays in submitting the diaries in this case were abnormal. The Circle Inspector says he sent the diaries by a special messenger; yet the diaries for the first two days (22nd and 23rd) did not reach head-quarters till three or four days after and were up before the Deputy Superintendant till the 29th. All this tends to confirm my suspicions in this case.

Another curious fact is that the C. I. says Chatra named about thirteen witnesses to him on the first day of the enquiry; and he recorded the names in his diary. Chatra denies this and even says he does not know some of these men.

ALLEGATIONS OF BLACKMAIL.

Finally the defence have asked me to examine Mr. Hari Har Mukarji, who deposes, what Basdeo Sahai already said, that on the evening of the 17th June S. I. Majhar Jamil came to Basdeo Sahai at Aligarh and asked on behalf of the Inspector for Rs. 3,000 to settle the case. Devi Shambar accused says he was similarly approached by Circle Inspector Abdul Khan. Harihar Mukerji is a rolling stone, but a man of respectability withal and would scarcely dare to make a statement such as he has done unless it were true. The above evidence may not convict the Sub-Inspector and Circle Inspector of bribery but taken with all the other circumstances of the case it leads to the moral conviction, that the police took up this case only with a view to blackmailing Basdeo Sahai.

During the course of this case S. I. Majhar Jamil was suspended and he gave certain explanations which he tells us he wished to mean that the Circle Inspector's object was blackmail. This further strengthens the point.

It is melancholy to reflect that a man of the position of Pt: Basdeo Sahai (in Oudh he would have been called a taluqdar and a youth of sixteen like Natha should have been arrested and out in the lock up on a charge of this kind. If the police had to arrest them they need not have opposed the application for bail as strenuously as they did.

INTERVIEW WITH DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

I feel I cannot close without making some reference to an interview I had with the District Magistrate during the pendency of this case. I was sen. for at the instance of the Superintendent of police, and what transpired then is so intimately connected with this case that I should mention it.

Exception was taken to certain expressions I used in my order granting bail. I only wish to say that my remarks were perfectly general ones and not applicable to any individual I have the same thing to say about the remark I made in rejecting the application to rearrest them. I characterised the application as "vindictive." If I used the expression then in the positive degree I repeat it now in the superlative. It was vindictiveness to hound a man like this The fact that the men were still on bail and that I was allowing "long" cross examination were other greivances. I only shall remark here that all this was exclusively my business. I mind nothing that is said to me in a sense of reason and courtesy but I will not accept dictation from any one in juidcial matter. I was informed for my guidance that Basdeo Sahai was a "notorious drunkard" and could do anything. This has made me ask the witnesses and none of them even suggest that Basdeo Sahai was intoxicated. It impossible for me to commit him for trial.

In fact I feel so thoroughly convi... of the falseness of the case that I ... not shirk my duty and send th... to the Court of Sessions.

I not only shall disch... the accused, but shall also ... compensation under Section 250 ... That the case is false, frivolous ... I have already shown. That ... have suffered much there can be ...

It might be said Section 250 ... applies to cases triable by ... this is a case of dacoity. B... plea of the defence that even ... leged the case is only and ... 379. On the facts alleged th... removal of the grain were ent... acts. The violence caused was ... a view to removing the grain ... the case as one under Section ... P...

I ... Govern... beyond ... I disc... tion 23... Rs. 50 e... and Rs. ...

MR. P...

To ...

Sir,—... your issu... signature... prominen... to return ... of State ... Apart fro... is doing ... Congress ... work both ... Legislative ... substantia... been able ... Patel. Mr. ... Compulsory ... kind in In... pilot throu... Council in ... compliments ... cials of the ... put up a to... ment to acc... His Medical ... simply by th... official majo... Agenda of th... could not be ... the Council ... his resolution ... after month... local self-gove... was the redou... the hands of ... to allow a nu... Local boards t... and Vice-Presi... partment of th... at its wit's en... of Mr. Patel a... them. Mr. Pa... for his Council ... provided for n... was done throu... Secretariat and ... minutely studyi... ports of Govern... occured in the ... on the appointme... Rahimtoollah as ... Executive Counci... mously elected an... paring himself we... public know that ... three Bills at one ... Considering the ... the Morley-Minto ... introduction of pr... members is a hero... came over all tech... cessful in getting ... Instrument Amend... Marriage Bill was ... tricity Bill is und... Council. His tenac... resolutions of gener... simply marvellous. ... if any enterprising ...

PURI FAMINE RELIEF WORK.

AN APPEAL.

Swami Saradananda writes:—

The public are well aware of the terrible famine that has broken out in the district of Puri, Orissa. In 1918-1919 there was a complete failure of crops in the district owing to excessive drought. The situation was aggravated because some parts of the district were devastated next year by innundation of the rivers Kushabhadra and Bhargavi—the two branches of the river Mahanadi. To mitigate the sufferings of the famine stricken people of the district some relief measures are being taken both by the Government and by some charitable associations. But still there are many places where no help has as yet reached and it has become a pressing necessity to relieve a very large number of persons from dreadful starvation. In order to afford relief to these people we have already sent workers to the affected parts to open centres there with the small balance left after the closing of our Cyclone relief work last year being confident that the generous public will come forward promptly with their financial help as on previous occasions. Details of the situation as well as the report of the work will be published as soon as we receive them from our workers. In the meantime we appeal to all generous and kind hearted people to kindly send their contributions as soon as possible to any of the following adresses and oblige.

1. The President, Ramkrishna Mission, The Math, P. O. Belur, Howrah.
   Udbodhan office.
2. The Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, 1, Mukerjee Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

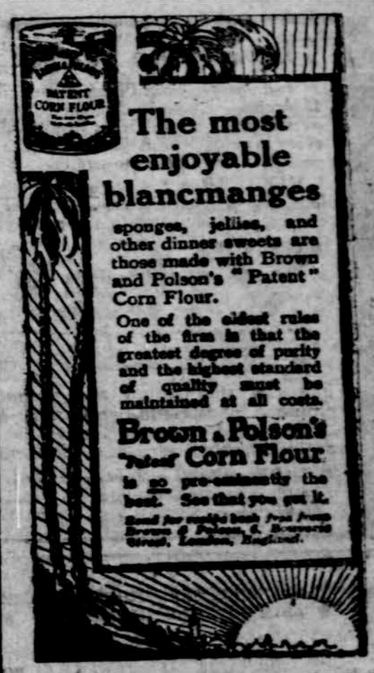
...tributions, however small, will be ...fully received and acknowledged.

KATHIA... POLITICAL CONFERENCE

... or "The Chronicle."

To ... will kindly give space to the ... seemed paper.

... the signature of Mr. ... has appeared in your ... wherein he says ... ve the misunder... ted by the Ka... paper under ... Confer... inter... inion ...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It is aromatic and is prepar... from vegetable herbs, etc. It cu... toothache and all sorts of pain... turns the teeth white as snow. Bottle, Re. 2.

Lady Night Pills Rs. ...

One minute Hair D... Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night ... 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pil...

Beauty Oi... bottle; will ...

Ringwo... No. 1.

Rs. ...

"LEPER PROBLEM IN INDIA"

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

At a meeting this evening under the presidency of Lady Chelmsford, a lantern lecture on the "Leper Problem in India" was delivertd by Rev. Frank Oldriere.

LADY CHELMSFORD.

Lady Chelmsford in her opening address emphasised that the interest now exhibited in the problem should grow with the growth of the year. The leper problem had been by this time sufficiently advertised and it was now only a matter of degree of interest. The amended Leper Act which was going to come before the Imperial Council this session intended to enforce the segregation of the pauper cases and provide better safeguards for fighting this most infectatious and contagious disease. The provincial Governments would after the passage of this proposed amendment, build leper settlements; and the lead had already been given in this direction by the Bengal Government. The most tragic event, said Her Excellency, was that so many should come to them only to be refused admission because there was no room to house them. Was it then too much to ask from huge India to subscribe two lakhs of rupees to raise a number of buildings immediately required to avoid disappointment to hundreds of victims seeking shelter? Lady Chelmsford recorded her heartiest sympathy and appreciation of the sacrifice of three sub-Assistant Surgeons who had themselves contracted leprosy for pursuing their work in treating lepers. If the question was to be tackled exhaustively, it was essential that in order to secure effective progress there sh... be co-operation in this matter ... British Government an... The Cochin State ... on lines of the ... system. Other ... ke take up this ... e at present som... ...'s. The care of ...dren offered ... cope to Indian w...on who might seek ...d avocation to work for fellow ...s. All the tale of progress which ... unfolded that evening was due to ...d perseverance of Rev. Frank ...preciation of whose work should ...n continuing to support the ...

Lady Chelmsford regretted ... last time she would address ...ject but she was fortified ...t the work which had been ...d continue to develop ...ne and generous interest ...r... India. Much of the ...upon the Indian public. ...e would always continue to ... in the movement.

...NK OLDRIEVE.

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... Aug. 28.

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...w announces ...ril 1920, the ...dren will also ... applicable to ...ll men of com... ... of the army ...n 4th August ...in all cases in ...ns of such ...rcumstances.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RANGOON UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

A two hour's meeting of the Burma Legislative Council was held to-day when the Rangoon University Bill, Rangoon Small Cause Court Bill and Burma Registration of Business Names Bill were passed the second and third reading.

Replying to a question as to Government's reasons for creating a Publicity Bureau, the Chief Secretary said that they were two-fold. One was the definite opinion of the Joint Committee as to the Government of India and the local Governments becoming more local and secondly the need for the local Government to counter the growing tendency of the vernacular press to misrepresent Government's policy and actions. Proposals for the establishment of a newspaper were under consideration. Other replies to questions were that 37 presses had made declarations in Burma under the 1867 Act since the Royal Proclamation and that two printing presses had to deposit security under the Press Act in the same period, one of which would be refunded in November next unless something unusual happened.

The University Bill evolved considerable discussion. An amendment proposed by the Burma Members being directed to the substitution of a federal University with affiliated colleges in place of the centralised teaching and a residential University proposed in the Bill. The amendments were defeated and the Bill was eventually passed after a strong appeal by the Lieutenant-Governor for a unanimous vote. His Honour emphasised that so far from restricting or checking the growth of higher education in Burma, the University Bill would do much to foster and encourage it and this was the Government's intention throughout. Despite this appeal several 'noes' were heard.

Before dealing with legislative business, the Lieutenant-Governor said that as some uncertainty prevailed regarding the position of the members of the Burma Legislative Council as candidates for the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, he would not fill up the vacancies in the Council created by the resignation of members until after the results of the election were known and would renominate unsuccessful candidates if still eligible.

GUJARAT SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 29.

The Social Conference met this morning. Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth in the course of her address, observed the holding of the Social Conference with the political testifies that social and poiltical reforms should go hand in hand for national progress. Old problems requiring great sacrifice and moral courage need not be lost sight of, in extending social activities to economic questions. Full-time workers in the social field should make Ahmedabad the centre of their activities and start an organ to propagate their views. The people fail to adapt customs to the changing times under the wrong belief of their sanctity. Caste system, widow remarriage and inequality of sexes formed the subjects of her discourse. She touched also the labour and untouchability problems.

Dr. Khandwala, President, drew a picture of the ideal society, based on the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of men. Every ideal society gives a full scope to an individual to realise the divine in him. Liberty, equality, and fraternity, are essential to an ideal state religion, and society. He surveyed the existing condition of the Hindu Samaj, and showed how it differed from an ideal state in points of caste system, untouchability, sex inequality, child marriage, and Indian marriage. He favoured the inclusion of labour problem in the social programme, on the plea of comprehensiveness that should go with concentration.

A cosmopolitan dinner is arranged for this evening.

The Political Conference Subjects Committee met, last night, and this morning resolutions are re-drafted in view of the Non-Cooperation resolution passed yesterday. The new drafts state the grievances without asking redress from Government.

DELHI INDEMNITY TAX.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S CONDEMNATION.

DELHI, Aug. 27.

Hakim Ajmalkhan wires:—

During my absence for the last few months, I have not had the chance of knowing the details of all the happenings in Delhi. I have, however, learnt that the people greatly dislike the sum of a lakh and a half fixed as indemnity without their knowledge or consent, presumably to cover the damages of a few broken electric bulbs and for the maintenance of extra police during the months of March and April of last year. The Delhi people rightly consider this taxation as wholly unjust and have therefore decided against its payment. Having given the matter my earnest consideration I have come to regard the indemnity tax as unrighteous and unjustifiable. It is unthinkable how the people of Delhi, both Hindus and Muslims after having sustained losses of the precious lives of their near relations and dear friends as the result of the blunder of some Government officials could be expected willingly to pay the indemnity tax sprung upon them so unexpectedly. I am in duty bound to declare openly my unwillingness to pay this tax and support the people of my native town in their efforts to resist its payment.

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

TURKISH TREATY.

MODIFICATION URGED.

ALLEGATIONS OF MISRULE REFUTED.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S REPRESENTATION TO PREMIER.

The following is the continuation of the observations of the Khilafat Delegation on the Turkish Peace Treaty:—

THRACE AND SMYRNA.

But in the case of Thrace and Smyrna, even the semblance of their retention by the Turks has been discarded. In this connection the position to-day cannot be expressed better than in your own words. In the course of your speech in the House of Commons on February 26, 1920, you had declared, with reference to your pledge of January 5, 1918, that "the Mahomedan population of India were disturbed and they wated a reassurance. We were making a special effort here to procure output for the War, and we were making a special effort in India to secure recruits. We needed all the men we could get for France, and what happened two or three months afterwards showed how important it was that we should secure all the support we could get in the East to do the fighting in Turkey. What is the effect of that statement? The effect of that statement in India was that recruiting went up appreciably from that very moment. They were not all Mahomedans, but there were Mahomedans amongst them. . . It is too often forgotten that we are the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world. One-fourth of the population of the British Empire is Mahomedan. There have been no more loyal adherents to the Throne, there has been no more effective loyal support to the Empire in its hour of trial than came from the Mahomedans of India. We gave a solemn pledge and they accepted it, and they are disturbed at the prospect of our not abiding by it. . . . India voluntarily sent to our aid 1,160,000 men who enlisted during the War; taking those who enlisted during the War and before it, very nearly a million and a half. We could not have conquered Turkey without their help. We had not the necessary troops. There were Mahomedan divisions that fought brilliantly throughout the whole of that Turkish campaign. Without their aid we should not have conquered Turkey at all. Were we to have broken faith with them in the hour of victory? That is what we are confronted with. We might go to them and say 'The circumstances have changed.' . . . You might have said so, but I will tell you what they might have said. Whenever the British word was given again in the East, they would have said, 'Yes, you mean to keep faith, but you will always, somehow or other, find an unanswerable reason when the time comes for breaking it.' There is nothing which would damage British power in Asia more than the feeling that you could not trust the British world. That is the danger. Of course, it would be a fatal reputation for us." The danger to which you referred on that occasion not only exists to-day, but exists in a greater measure than before, and we would, therefore, respectfully urge that if the "fatal reputation" you then desired to avoid must still be avoided. His Majesty's Government and their Allies must retrace their steps, and permit the Turks to retain their dominion, not only Constantinople as a free capital of their Empire, but also "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race."

FACTS ABOUT THRACE.

In your interview with the Delegation, while stating that "it was difficult to get the facts about Thrace," you had said that you had the Turkish census and the Greek census before you, that there was very little difference between them, and that, according to both, "the Muslim population in Thrace was in a considerable minority"; and you went no to say that "if that is true, and the principle of self-determination is to be applied, the whole of Thrace would certainly be taken away from Turkish rule." In this connection, we must, in the first place, point out that there was no suggestion in your speech only three weeks before of any doubt that the population of Thrace and Asia Minor were not still "predominantly Turkish in race." In the next place, we do not know how there could be a Greek census of territory still Turkish, and the only Turkish census from which your Secretary quoted figures was taken not only for Turkish Thrace but, as he himself stated, also for "that part of Bulgarian Thrace ceded to the Allies by the Treaty of Neuilly," and was taken as long as a quarter of a century ago. Since then, as everybody knows, enormous fluctuations in population have more than once occurred, and it is the Turkish element that has increased on account of immigration from violated Macedonia. It is true that Mr. Kerr also quoted figures according to "the best estimate which the Foreign Office could make"; but he has refused to supply us with any information on the sources of this estimate, and respecting his statements about Greek evictions and deportations which could enable us to judge of their accuracy. We submit we are, at any rate, entitled to know on what grounds the figures on which your pledge of January 5, 1918, was based, have since been discarded. If to-day, when the Turks are threatened with War, and there is danger of Great Britain acquiring, in your own words, a fatal reputation of finding unanswerable reasons when the time comes for breaking its faith, the least that Mussulmans are entitled to is a plebiscite to be taken in Thrace. But it should be taken under conditions leaving no possibility of doubt about its fairness and the absence of all compulsion, and we urge that the agency for taking such a plebiscite should include representatives of the All-India Khilafat Conference.

THE CASE OF SMYRNA.

If anything, the case of Smyrna is even worse. The same pledge that was given in regard to "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor," which are also the ancient "homelands of the Turks." The official census, of 1914 shows that in this, the richest province of Turkey's Asiatic Empire, there are only 300,000 Greeks as against 1,125,000 Mussulmans, and that in the Sanjak of Smyrna itself, where the Greek proportion is comparatively larger than elsewhere, there were 377,000 Mussulmans as against 218,000 Greeks. Against these figures the only ones that your Private Secretary has supplied to us are based on some "American estimates," about which we could get no further information from him. It is obvious that if this is all that has to be said in favour of such injustice, the Mussulmans cannot remain unmoved when, in the words of the Turkish Grand Vizier's reply, the Greeks are permitted to seize Asia Minor by the throat. As the Grand Vizier has said, to make Turkey renounce Smyrna would be to deprive her of half the commercial and agricultural value of Western Asia Minor, and no Free Zone could compensate her in any way for the damage sought to be done by dispossessing her of her rich homelands in Asia Minor.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

You have already declared yourself on another occasion to be opposed to the application of the doctrine of self-determination to "every fragment, every locality in every country throughout the world," and if, as you then said, a principle of that kind must be laid down "within the limitations which common sense, which tradition will permit," then the enclave proposed to be handed over to Greek domination cannot be treated differently from the vilayet of Smyrna. But in any case, the arrangements sought to be made in the Treaty are obviously unjust and iniquitous. The Greeks were not even at war with Turkey, and yet they were asked to reap the fruits of victory, which they did in the most cruel and inhuman fashion, and their forcible occupation of Smyrna, under the auspices of the Principal Allied Powers, assumed, in the words of the suppressed report of the Inter-Allied Commission, "the aspect of a conquest and a crusade." And while it is proposed to place Muslim majorities in Armenia under the subjection of Christian minorities, and justification is sought for such an arrangement in the allegations of cruelty against the Turks and Kurds, the Greeks, who indulged in revolting massacres and other excesses in Smyrna before the eyes of the Allies, are to administer that region, with the "option" given to the population to decide five years later in favour of annexation with Greece, but *not* in favour of reversion to Turkish administration!

With regard to Armenia, the allegations of Turkish misrule are not admitted, and we greatly regret that you have refused to agree to our proposal of an International Commission, on which the All-India Khilafat Conference should be adequately represented, which could hold the first real, open inquiry into the allegations, and substitute for that which is nothing more than interested propaganda, the considered verdict of the civilised world. This was the suggestion which the Turks themselves had also urged, and we cannot infer from this unwillingness the Allies' desire to ascertain the truth.

NON-TURKISH NATIONALITIES.

Nevertheless, the Delegation would gladly agree that non-Turkish nationalities may, if they so desire, be guaranteed autonomous government within the Ottoman Empire consistently with the dignity of the latter as a sovereign State. The fidelity of the Kurds, in spite of interested efforts made to seduce them from their loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has remained unshaken; and if the Christians inhabiting Turkish Armenia would not agree to an exchange of Muslim population with Christian between Turkey and the Republic of Erivan, they could be just as effectively protected as a minority as the Indian Mussulmans themselves have been protected in India. After a careful study of the history of the disturbances in Armenia, and the peaceful conditions prevailing there before Czarist Russian intrigues effectively disturbed them, we have every reason to believe that, if interested interference from the outside ceases, Muslims and Christians there could once more live together in peace. But to lop off any portion of the four vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis, in which Mussulmans number 2,083,000 or 80 per cent. of the total population as against 362,000 or 13 per cent. Christian Armenians, as the Treaty contemplates would be the most unjust and iniquitous proceeding. It would clearly suggest that "the religious issue" is involved and that underneath the stupendous agitation that has been carried on unchecked, particularly in Great Britain, there is a good deal of "the old feeling of Christendom against Crescent" which, as you rightly said in the House of Commons, in the course of the Constantinople debate, would be fatal to British Government in India. And in view of the fact that in the course of the War the Principal Allied Powers had agreed to hand over Turkish Armenia not to the Christians of Armenia, but to the tyrannical and intolerant Government of the Czar of Russia, it will not be possible to-day to convince unprejudiced opinion that the proposals of the Treaty with respect to Armenia are based on a just regard for the interest of the Armenians themselves.

THE KHALAFAT.

Apart from the territorial clauses of the Treaty, which seek to reduce the Empire of the Khalifa to limits incompatible alike with the principles of nationality, and the obligations of Islamic Law, there are the political clauses, military, naval and air clauses, financial clauses and economic clauses, too numerous to be dealt with here in any detail, which unmistakably seeks to take away the strength and the independence which are requisite both for the maintenance of the Khilafat and the continued existence of Turkey as a sovereign State. After reducing the armed forces of the Khilafat to an amazing degree, the Principal Allied Powers have devised checks and controls for the remnants left to it to which no Mussulman could ever agree. The preamble to Part V introducing these clauses, declares that Turkey is required strictly to observe these clauses "in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations." But, in view of the fact that the armaments of the Principal Allied Powers have assumed such vast proportions, while the existing forces of Turkey, if they remained intact, could by no stretch of imagination be supposed to render impossible the initiation of such a laudable task as the general limitation of armaments, one would have expected that the reduction demanded from Turkey would have been initiated by the Principal Allied Powers in respect of their own armaments. Therefore, since they have not thought fit to do so, it would be futile on their part to expect the Mussulmans of the world to reconcile themselves to a reduction of the armed forces of the Khilafat, which must always bear such a proportion to the armed forces of the rest of the world, that Muslim apprehensions with regard to the defence of their Faith may reasonably be allayed. The meagre forces which the Khilafat is to be permitted to retain cannot reasonably be expected to allay these apprehensions, and the Mussulmans cannot therefore consent to the required reduction.

Still less can they consent to the Allied control which is sought in the Treaty to be exercised over the armed forces of the Khilafat. These are impossible conditions which are subversive alike of the Islamic institution of the Khilafat and of the independence of Turkey as a sovereign State.

Similar devices have been embodied in the Draft Treaty with regard to Turkish finance, and it is manifest that they are calculated, and no doubt intended, to put an end to the Empire of the Khalifa as sovereign State.

These are measures which the Mussulmans of India could never countenance, and their practical inference could only have the effect of abrogating the bond of loyalty which they have so far willingly and steadfastly maintained. The question being one of faith and of profoundly cherished religious obligations, no compromise, as we have more than once already promise, as we have pointed out, is possible.

MODIFICATION URGED.

Even at this eleventh hour, therefore, we solemnly, urge upon His Majesty's Government to modify their policy towards Turkey, and their intentions in regard to mandates in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia which are part of the Jezirat-ul-Arab. Any attempt to enforce the present Treaty cannot but alienate, and, if persisted in, permanently estrange the Mussulmans of India, and with them the rest of their Indian compatriots.

Already a programme of peaceful progressive cessation of co-operation with Government has been arranged, commencing with the renunciation of honours and titles conferred by Government, and ending in the resignation of all employees, including the police and the Army, and the non-payment of taxes; while the Mussulmans have reserved to themselves, in the event of the failure of non-cooperation, the right of taking such other steps in defence of their religious freedom as Islamic Law may dictate or permit.

Already a very large number of Mussulmans, who could not reconcile their conscience with subjection to a Power which appeared to them to be so hostile to the Khilafat, have migrated into other lands; and a much larger number is about to migrate. We need not dilate upon the calamitous consequences, immediate and ultimate, as insistence on the acceptance of this Treaty would involve; and we would, therefore, in the name of our people, earnestly urge upon His Majesty's Government and their Allies the withdrawal of the present Treaty, and its substitution by a more equitable, conciliatory and statesmanlike document. A treaty that would respect the religious obligations of the Muslim world and the national sentiment of India, and assure to the Turkish Empire a progressive and independent sovereign government, would also help to initiate a new understanding, consolidate the old friendship between the Allies and Turkey and pacify and reassure Islam.

It is to the future rather than to the past, that our eyes should now be turned, and instead of throwing a challenge to the Muslim world, as this Treaty is calculated to do, the forces of Islam should rather be mustered in the interests of peace and progress.

It seems that, in spite of numerous highly significant indications, the gravity of the issue has not yet been realised. A choice is being forced on the Mussulmans between obedience to the clearest commandments of God and obedience to the dictates of mundane governments, and in such a case Mussulmans can only act on the dictum of their Prophet, that "no obedience is due to a creature of God which involves disobedience towards the Creator." ...

We have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

MOHAMED ALI,
SYED HOSSAIN,
SYED SULAIMAN NADVI.
ABUL KASEM.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation.

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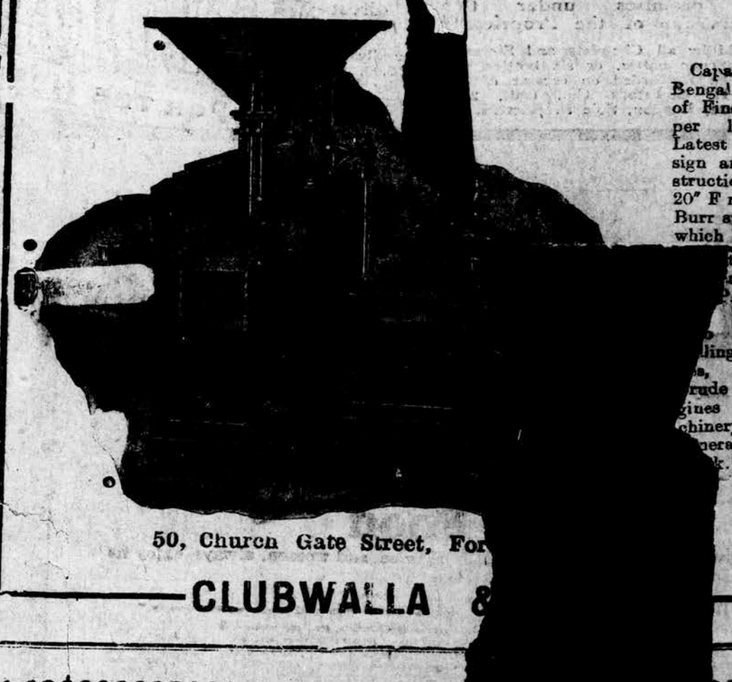

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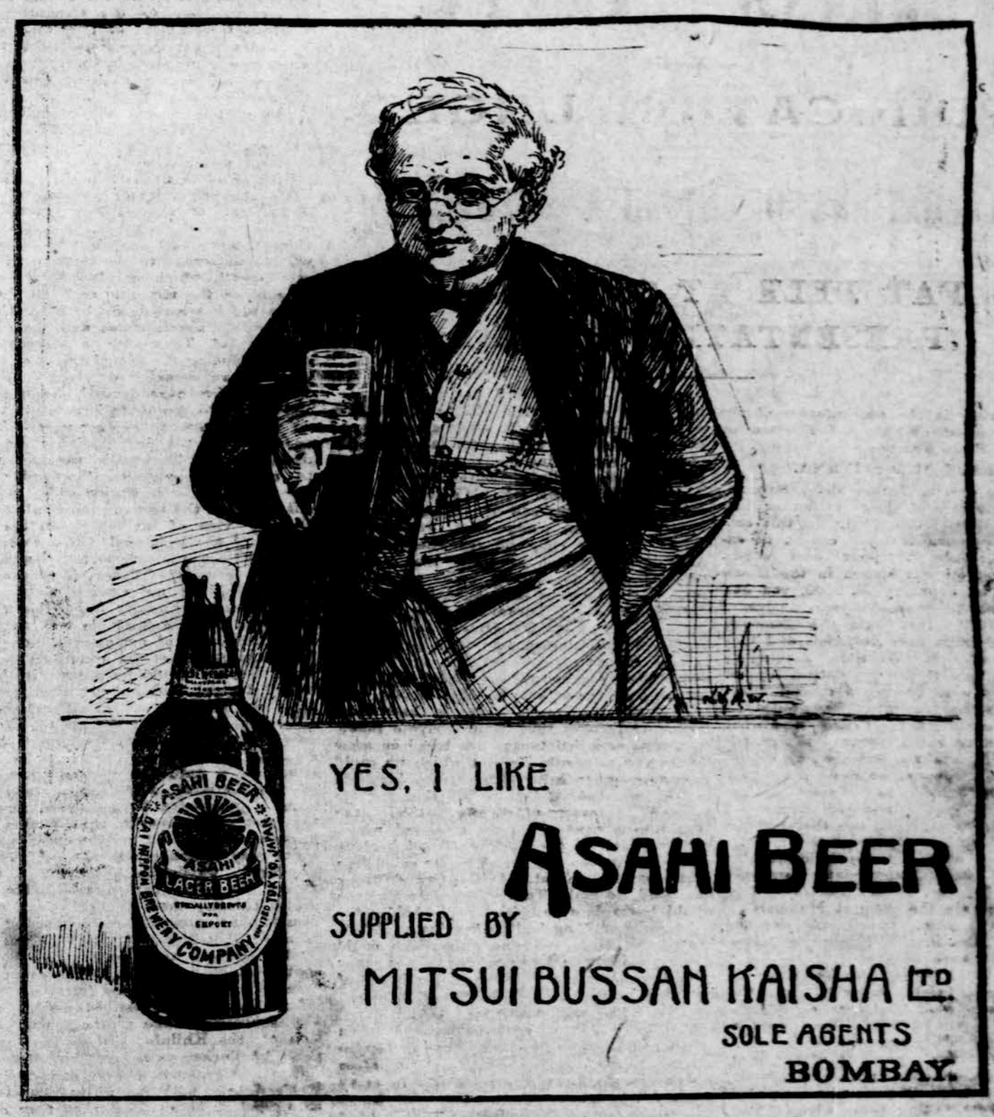

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